THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

OUR HEATLESS "HOLIDAYS"

WAR'S FIRST DRASTIC HOME REGULATION, Fuel Commissioner Garfield's coal-conservation order, brought home to everybody, worker or employer, the grim reality of the coal-famine, and many who were hit hardest accepted it as a necessary measure to be obeyed with patriotic self-denial. To relieve the coal-famine in the Eastern States, it will be recalled, all factories in the United States east of the Mississippi River and in Minnesota and Louisiana, with some exceptions, were directed to shut down for five days beginning January 18. Moreover, Monday for ten weeks was decreed a holiday on which offices, factories, and stores, except drug and food stores, must use only such fuel as is necessary to prevent damage. The order under which these restrictions were made, according to the Fuel Administration's statement to the press, was "designed to distribute with absolute impartiality the burden," and it added that the Fuel Administration "counts upon the complete patriotic cooperation of every individual firm and corporation affected by the order in its enforcement." We read further that the Government aims to carry out its plan without "undue interference with the ordinary course of business," and earnestly desires to "prevent entirely any dislocation of industry or labor."

Fuel Administrator Garfield hoped to save 30,000,000 tons of coal and to give the railroads a chance to straighten out the transportation tangle in the Eastern States, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who notes that the measures were taken by the President and the Government heads "as a desperate remedy." The closing down of the greater part of the nation's industries, trades, and business, says the New York *Sun*, is the "fruit of the inane, criminal starvation of the railroads by the Government for a generation"; yet regardless of what it may cost any individual or group of individuals, the order is to be "greeted without protest." A surgeon was more welcome than an undertaker, in the view of this daily, and a disaster of the second degree and a temporary one is better than a disaster of the first degree and a permanent. If the five-day term clear the railroads and the Monday holidays set the trains running with their former clocklike regularity, *The Sun* added, we can resume being the "busiest nation on earth, instead of being an industrial paralytic." While recognizing that the order struck Utica and all cities in the designated territory "a staggering blow," the Utica *Press* holds that there is really nothing a patriotic city could do about it except accept the situation with as good grace as possible, and if the result hasten the end all will agree that it was a good investment. The Chicago *Herald* considered the order "a tremendous decision," carrying with it "a tremendous responsibility," and while the chief industries of the principal part of a nation can not be stopt even for a day without disorganization and loss, still the country is willing to pay the price "if it is the necessary cost of preventing the suffering of hundreds and thousands, perhaps millions, of individuals and of keeping certain indispensable war and public functions going at their accustomed speed." Altho the Fuel Administration's order is the most drastic in the history of the country, the Wheeling *Register* considered it justified and instructive of the fact that we are in this war to win, and "upon the people, as well as the soldiers, rest the nation's chances of victory." While the five-day suspension order meant the loss of millions of dollars to the wage-earning classes, *The Register* believed the measure would cheer our allies and depress Germany, and it urges the people to show their determination by accepting without complaint any sacrifices they are called upon to make. Said the Buffalo *Courier:*

> "That such an order would not have been given unless it were felt to be absolutely necessary goes without saying. In its effect the order will automatically cut down the output of every 'non-essential' industry by about 17 per cent. It will have the same result for a large part of the commercial businesses affected by the ruling. If, however, the sacrifices entailed by it will permit the supply-ships now held in port through lack of bunker coal to sail for France and England with their needed cargoes; if it will permit the makers of war-supplies in the United States to go ahead steadily with their production of essential materials for the use of our troops abroad, the rest of the country will meet the losses and deprivations entailed with reasonably cheerful philosophy and without undue complaint."

The jolt will give the American people a realization of the "colossal magnitude" of the war, thought the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, which pointed out that we had to "organize the commerce and the industries of the country on a military basis as well as the actual fighting arm of the nation." The order will put the patriotism of the American people, and especially of the American business man, to "a very stern test,"

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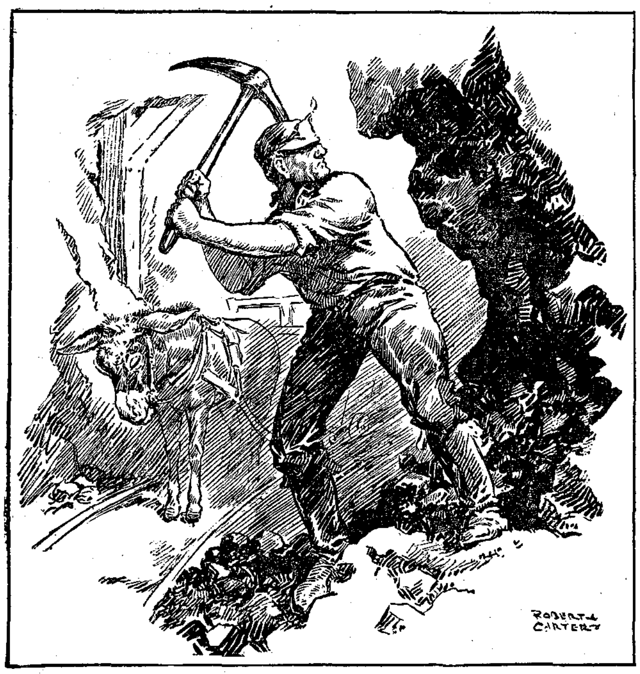
said the Charleston *News and Courier*, by an exhibition of Federal power "such as this country has never witnessed until now." Tolerance colored with disquiet appeared in the comment of some dailies, such as the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which assumed that the measure was based on good and sufficient reason and said every one hoped the purpose for which the "unexampled sacrifice" was asked would be "successfully accomplished." The Albany *Knickerbocker Press* thought the effect on business would be "very discouraging for the time being," and the effect on Germany would be to "give it renewed hope and much comfort," yet it was convinced that "sometime we will get out of the tangle of incompetence and be on our feet again." If the Administration made a blunder, said the Baltimore *American*, it will be held strictly responsible, but if good results follow the order "no blame will be placed up to it." Yet because of improving coal-conditions and the coming warmer weather this journal thought the coal-order would not have been necessary if the Administration had waited a week or so.



THE FIRST-LINE TRENCH!
—Carter in the Philadelphia *Press*.

Some of its contemporaries note that the New York *World*, usually a stanch supporter of the Administration, flatly demanded that the President revoke the order, which it called the "greatest disaster that has befallen the United States in this war." As this journal viewed the measure it meant the loss of "hundreds of millions of dollars in wages and in products and a demoralization of industry that can be nothing short of calamitous." Apart from this *The World* noted the "actual suffering that must ensue among great armies of wage-earners who depend on their day's wages for their daily bread," and pointed out that—

> "Even Italy, which depends for fuel upon the scanty supply of coal doled out by Great Britain and the United States, has never undertaken to close down its industries in order to save coal. Nor has France, where the fuel problem has been acute from the beginning of the war. That wild experiment in economic lunacy, worthy of a Bolshevik Government, has been reserved for the United States, which has more fuel than any other belligerent and a system of transportation that is adequate to every necessity if it is properly used.
>
> "We can not imagine what Mr. Garfield was thinking of when he issued this order, nor can we understand why President Wilson permitted him to issue it. The order in itself is a confession of incompetency. There can be no more damning indictment of a Fuel Administration than the wholesale suspension of industry on account of a temporary shortage of coal in a country that has more coal than any other."

The New York *Tribune* declared the order "impossible of coherent enforcement," predicted that the attempt to enforce it would be "overwhelmed by demands for interpretation," and added:

> "Dr. Garfield is in a panic and acts in a headlong manner.
>
> "Having failed to restore the natural rhythm of a colossal and wonderfully delicate industrial mechanism by poking priority orders into it, he proposes now to make it run by beating it on the curbstone. The aberrations of the mechanism were caused in the first place by the Government's running amuck with war-orders, every department for itself, until all the avenues of production and distribution were congested.
>
> "The mechanism will somehow survive, but fancy the effect that will be produced upon the minds of our partners in war and upon the enemy!"

The New York *Times* predicted that the five-day dislocation of business machinery and adjustments of the country east of the Mississippi would "project its benumbing influence far into the future," and that the resultant loss and hardship would be felt in every community. This journal feared the loss of employment by wage-earners and incidentally remarked that the order was "the worst possible preparation for the next Liberty Loan." Says the Boston *Globe:*

> "Picture the Germans charging across No Man's Land at you with bayonets fixt and blood in their eyes, and imagine your feelings if you were behind a machine gun and were ordered not to fire a shot for five days—to save ammunition.
>
> "With war as it is waged to-day, when ten men must work in order that one may fight, when the industrial strength of the entire nation is needed to produce munitions and ships and maintain our national existence, when the battle-field is as much in the workshop as in the field, American industry has received a similar order from the Government Fuel Administrator. We surrender to the Germans on January 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 28, February 4, 11, 18, 25, and March 4, 11, 18, 25.
>
> "Mr. Garfield makes no distinction between a candy-factory and a cannon-factory."

Among other journals hostile to the coal order were the New York *Herald*, the Providence *Journal*, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the Hartford *Courant*, and the Portland *Press*. Regret frequently was exprest that Germany should take comfort out of our empty coal-bins, but it was observable in many quarters that the bad state of affairs had a tonic rather than depressant effect. The Springfield *Republican* observed:

> "It is impossible to ignore the fact that the shut-down for five days of the vast manufacturing industries of the United States, which are virtually all located east of the Mississippi River, will be a disaster to the country. . . . The measures . . . are necessary in the emergency, but they constitute our first defeat in the war. It is for America, however, to learn her lessons soberly, without loss of courage or faith, and buckle down the more determinedly to her mighty task."

The Boston *Herald* had hoped to see us escape such harsh measures, yet added that "we should not criticize military orders, no matter how needlessly sweeping they seemed, and in the same spirit we approach these provisions for the conservation

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of our resources," since upon these the outcome of hostilities "seems likely to depend," while the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* thought the "sensational" order would cause greater alarm and anxiety than the situation warranted.

According to the news columns of the New York *Tribune*, the coal order meant in New York State alone an immediate loss in wages of about $95,000,000. The estimate made for this journal was based on the five "workless days" plus the nine "legal holiday" Mondays. The loss in wages throughout the twenty-eight States involved was estimated at more than $680,000,000. In circles of commerce and finance there was a divergence of opinion similar to that observed in the press. Mr. James B. Forgan, chairman of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Chicago, was quoted in a New York *Times* dispatch as saying that while he did not know the fuel situation was so serious as the Administrator's order indicated, still the Administrator undoubtedly had the data before him, and "if the famine is as critical as the order indicates, even this drastic move must be warranted." In the same dispatch Mr. Samuel M. Hastings, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, said that more than 250,000 employees of members of his organization, would be idle while the order was in force, and the number of idle in the State was estimated at 600,000 or more. Mr. Hastings added that while they regretted that conditions should necessitate such an order, "there is just one thing for us to do, and that is to obey it." In contrast to these verdicts, we have the statement given to *The Times* by Mr. E. H. Outerbridge, president of the New York Chamber of Commerce:

"Perhaps Dr. Garfield has information which no outsider has, and which might affect his decisions. Failing that information, I should say that Washington was tackling this problem at the wrong end. This order is a destructive and not a constructive measure. *This order gives the greatest aid and comfort* to the enemy and the greatest dismay to our allies that any step by Washington could give."

Ex-Attorney-General George W. Wickersham said in the same daily that Dr. Garfield's order would do "infinite harm here and abroad," and added:

"This order means the breakdown of Government regulation. If the best the Government can do is to close down the factories, we had better go back to individual control of industry. The effect in Germany will, of course, be bad for us, but the effect in this country will be worse, and that is of first importance. It may be that the crude Government interference which we have been having has forced the country to a condition where Dr. Garfield's order is the only thing that can be done, but if this is so, the fact demonstrates the complete futility of such government control as we have been suffering from and emphasizes the absolute necessity for an entire reorganization of our affairs that will put competent men at the head of our war-work."

Similar in its hostility is the criticism of Mr. G. P. Gould, vice-president of the Fuel Engineering Company of New York, which represents three hundred industrial consumers of coal throughout the country, using annually three million tons. Mr. Gould was quoted in the New York *Tribune* as saying:

"The Coal Administration has all but wrecked the industries of America. It is responsible for seventy-five per cent. of the trouble that it now seeks to remedy. The situation, or, rather, the abyss of despair, into which Government bungling has plunged the country is the fitting and perhaps inevitable culmination of a course of folly that has been headed toward disaster from the start.

"I shudder to think of what it means to throw millions of persons out of work for a total of fifteen days in the next eleven weeks. The great majority of them have no reserve, and most of them are subscribers to Liberty bonds—on the instalment plan, at that. . . . This is the last atrocity in a series of crimes against the nation that would almost drive the people to frenzy."

Mr. Gould roughly estimated that the five-day shut-down would save a trifle more than 4,000,000 tons of coal. The ten following short-day shut-downs, one day each week, would save about 7,000,000 tons, making a total saving of 11,000,000 tons, and we read:

"This is less than two per cent. of the country's coal production, but it is about four per cent. of the total yearly consumption of coal by the industries affected—estimated at 290,000,000 *tons—and may be sufficient to create* a reserve which will enable the industries to resume operations at the end of the period of restriction on a normal basis if, in the meantime, the system of distribution be repaired and restored to its original efficiency."

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CHILDREN OF THE NEW YORK POOR SCRAMBLING FOR COAL ON AN ASH-DUMP.

From Fuel Administrator Garfield's explanation of the necessity of the order we cull the following:

"The most urgent thing to be done is to send to the American forces abroad and to the Allies the food and war-supplies which they vitally need. War-munitions, food, manufactured articles of every description, lie at our Atlantic ports in tens of thousands of tons, while literally hundreds of ships, waiting, loaded with war-goods for our men and the Allies, can not take the seas because their bunkers are empty of coal. The coal to send them on their way is waiting behind the congested freight that has jammed all terminals.

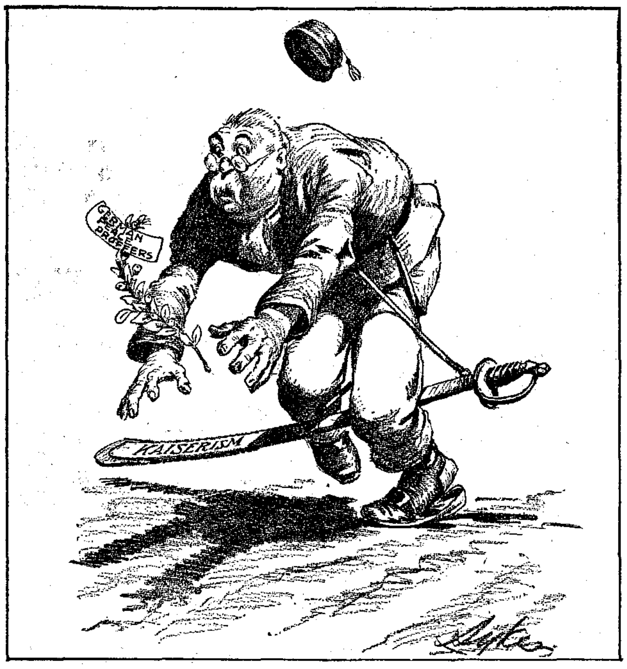
"It is worse than useless to bend our energies to more manufacturing when what we have already manufactured lies at tidewater, congesting terminal facilities, jamming the railroad-yards and side-tracks *for a long distance back into the country.* No power on earth can move this freight into the war-zone, where it is needed until we supply the ships with fuel.

"Once the docks are cleared of the valuable freight for which our men and associates in the war now wait in vain, then again our energies and power *may be turned to manufacturing,* more efficient than ever; so that a steady and uninterrupted stream of vital supplies may be this nation's answer to the Allies' cry for help. . . . . .

"This is war. Whatever the cost, we must pay it, so that in the face of the enemy there can never be the reproach that we held back from doing our full share. Those ships, laden with our supplies of food for men and food for guns, must have coal and put to sea."

BRITISH LABOR'S APPEAL TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE

THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY'S message to the Russian people is at the same time frankly an appeal to the peoples of the Central Powers, and it is this aspect of it especially that rouses the interest and enthusiasm of the American press. "Peoples of Central Europe," British labor entreats, "do not let your Governments drive the British people, as they are driving the Russian people, into the terrible choice between continuing the war and abandoning the only principles that can save the world." "If this choice is forced upon us," it adds, "we shall continue, but the responsibility will be yours." But what gives peculiar weight and impressiveness to this appeal is the declaration that the British people "see no solution for the evils of militarism except self-determination and no indemnities," and that they accept this principle for the British Empire, particularly as it applies to "the Middle East, Africa, and India." "It may well be that in all history there has been no more important document than this manifesto," exclaims the New York *Evening Mail*, which eagerly welcomes this "frank repudiation by the British working masses of the principle of imperialism," and goes on to say:



WHY HE ALWAYS FALLS DOWN.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

> "This appeal to the German people comes at a psychological moment in the history of the war. It comes at a moment when the forces of democracy in Germany are pressing the German autocracy hard in an endeavor to force it to abandon its imperialistic purposes. It comes at a moment when many voices in Germany are demanding the adoption of the Reichstag anti-annexation resolution as the fixt policy of the Government. It adds strength to the expression of the will of the German people in that resolution.
>
> "Gradually the desires of the peoples of the world are being formulated in behalf of a just peace—a peace based not upon conquest and upon force, but upon the principle that all nations have an equal right to live and to develop themselves in freedom and independence. To that consensus of world opinion the message of British labor to Russia is an important contribution."

In so far as the British Labor Party calls for "no annexations and no indemnities," says *The Evening Mail*, "the German people, which declared for these very terms in the Reichstag resolution of July 19, can not well fail to meet their British brothers." To quote further:

> "Is there a necessity of continuing this war indefinitely because of an irreconcilable conflict as to the right of nationalities in the German Empire to determine what their form of government will be? Take Alsace-Lorraine, Schleswig-Holstein, and the Prussian province of Posen. There is a large French element in Alsace-Lorraine; there is a large Danish element in Schleswig-Holstein; there is a very large Polish element in Posen. How could the question of Alsace-Lorraine be better settled than by a plebiscite of the people? Let them vote whether: (1) they prefer to remain a part of the German Empire exactly as at present; (2) whether they prefer to become an autonomous state in the German Empire, like Saxony or Bavaria; or (3) whether they prefer to be attached to some other nation than Germany.
>
> "Suppose that Posen, Schleswig-Holstein, and Alsace-Lorraine were lost to Germany, through the operation of this principle of self-determination. Would Germany thereby be utterly ruined? Not by any means. She could properly demand that she be allowed free trade with these 'lost provinces'; that is, no tariff barriers between. She could claim that her industries had been built upon the expectation that those markets would be available. Would Germany's trade fall off with these peoples, who would perforce look upon her with gratitude as a liberator?"

This manifesto of British Labor to the Russian people, issued by the British Labor party and the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress on January 15, reads in part:

> "We have reached a crisis in the war. The negotiations at Brest-Litovsk have been interrupted because the Germans have refused to admit the principle of self-determination of peoples and the doctine of no annexations. In thus acting the Central Powers are speaking clearly in the name of a militarist state.
>
> "In this crisis the British people must speak, because the Russians can only succeed in their great and perilous task if supported by the people everywhere. The British people must proclaim to Russia and the Central Powers that its aim is identical with Russia's; that we, too, see no solution for the evils of militarism except self-determination and no indemnities.
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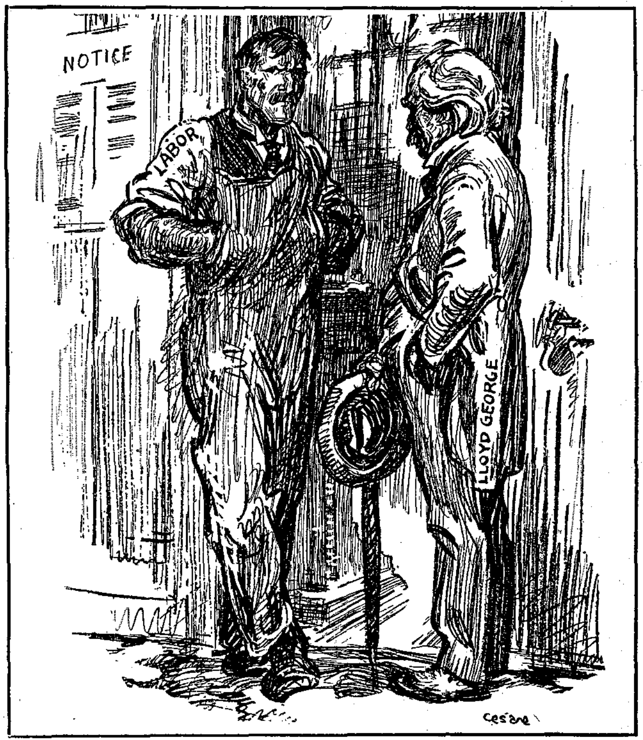
> "The British people accepts the principle of no annexations for the British Empire. This applies in our case to the Middle East, Africa, and India.



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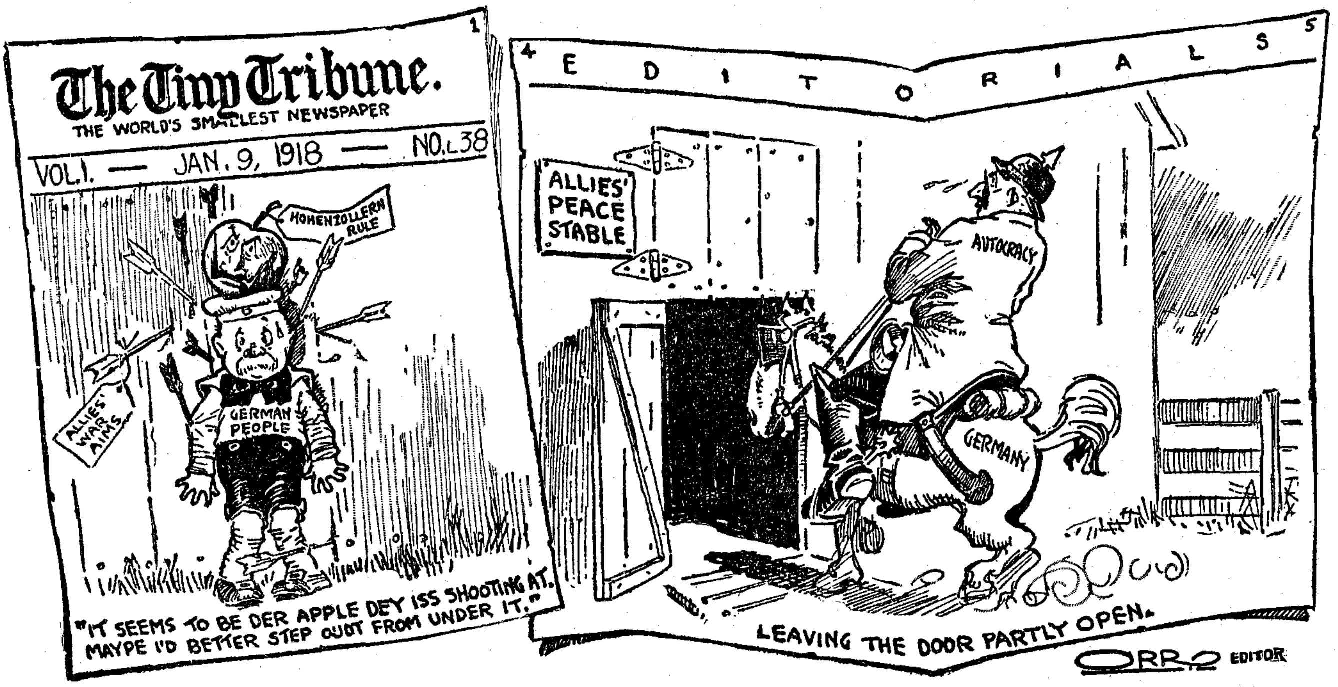
THE PREMIERS.
—Cesare in the New York *Evening Post.*

> "We wish to remind the Russian people that Great Britain, taught by the loss of the American colonies in the eighteenth century, was the first modern State to grant complete self-determination to any group of its inhabitants, for example, the Dominions of Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zea-


The Tiny Tribune.
THE WORLD'S SMALLEST NEWSPAPER
VOL. I. — JAN. 9, 1918 — NO. 38
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HOHENZOLLERN RULE
ALLIES' WAR AIMS
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4
EDITORIALS
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ALLIES' PEACE STABLE
AUTOCRACY
GERMANY
LEAVING THE DOOR PARTLY OPEN.
ORR EDITOR

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

land. We accept the principle also for India and other dependencies of the British Empire, tho we believe that the record of the British Government here gives little occasion for reproach.

"We intend to meet this by more rapid development of self-government. We respect the sovereign independence of the Turkish people in their national home, but we believe that the domination of their Government over other peoples is a hindrance to their own national development. Our Government is pledged to some of those peoples—Arabs, Palestinians, Armenians—that the Ottoman rule shall not again be imposed on them. This responsibility should be undertaken by the peace conference and a permanent international organization that we hope will be there constituted.

"In tropical Africa we repeat our renunciation of annexations. Nobody contends that the black races can govern themselves. They can only make it known that the particular government under which they have been living is bad in some or all respects and indicate the specific evils from which they desire liberation. We believe that the peace conference would be well advised to place all tropical Africa under uniform international control.

"We adjure the peoples of Central Europe to declare themselves or make their governments speak for them in answer to Russia and ourselves. We call on them to renounce annexations in Europe with the same good faith in which we are renouncing them in Asia. We call on them to give the same self-determination to the French, Alsatian, Italian, Polish, and Danish members of their States as Russia has given to Finland, Courland, Lithuania, and Russian Poland. . . . . . .

"The family interests of dynasties or the desire of the German, Austrian, and Magyar governing classes to dominate other classes and nationalities must no more be suffered to prevent self-determination in Central Europe, and thereby imperil it in Europe as a whole, than the interests of British imperialism or British capitalism must be suffered to do elsewhere.

"Peoples of Central Europe, this catastrophe of the human race, this fatal schism in the civilized world, can only be ended by the defeat of militarism on both sides and by the victory on both sides of moral and intellectual fair dealing. If the world is to be saved, it must be saved by good faith and reciprocity on the part of all. Do not fail us now."

This is the second time in less than three weeks, the New York *Evening Post* reminds us, that "the British labor movement has given evidence to the world of a courage, a vision, and an insight which are statesmanlike." For "the formula of war-aims drafted by a special National Labor Conference at Westminster on December 28, anticipated the war-aims statements of Lloyd George and President Wilson, and by its enumeration of the concrete problems of peace and a permanent world order may justly be regarded as influencing the official declaration of the two Governments." Now comes this second statement, which, *The Evening Post* thinks, "goes deeper than the Russian formula of self-determination" by its "insistence on an international organization for the government of the backward peoples," and its recognition of the need of safeguarding peace by a League of Nations. Says this paper:

"Under the Russian conception of every people receiving full freedom in deciding its fate, India, Egypt, and Ireland, no less than Alsace-Lorraine, Poland, the Italians of Trent and Istria, and the Danes of Schleswig-Holstein, would have a free choice, whereas the British Labor formula promises to India only a 'more rapid development of self-government.' Germany might ask why the principle of self-determination should not apply to Armenia, Palestine, and the Arabs, for whom the Labor party reasserts the pledge of the British Government that they shall not go back under Ottoman rule. To this the reply would be in part that these regions are not claimed for any of the belligerent Powers, but are to go under international control. The Russians are more rigorously logical than the British Labor party. They would presumably apply the plebiscite to every subject people regardless of special conditions, regardless whether that people is capable of giving a reasoned judgment concerning its own disposal. But if the British Laborites are not so thoroughly consistent in the application of the formula of self-determination, they are more statesmanlike in recognizing not only the conditions of the present, but the exigencies of the future. The Russian formula does not look ahead. The Labor formula emphasizes the right of the nations as a whole not to have their peace endangered by local vicissitudes.

"Without an international organization, without a Court of Nations to adjust the conflicts which are inseparable from life and growth, the world's estate after the war will be worse than at the beginning. The opportunity for the present tragedy, if not its cause, lay in the small nationalities of the Balkans. But even if the plans of the German annexationists are completely crusht, even if the principle of self-determination has full sway, we shall come out of the war with an infinitely magnified Balkan problem on our hands. A new swarm of small nations will have been brought into being—Poland, Finland, Ukrainia, Lithuania, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Palestine. If the old rules of national competition are to persist, if the old diplomacy is to maintain itself, the opportunities for mischief will have been many times multiplied, and an immense new reservoir opened up for the woes of the world. It is not only that these new nationalities will be exposed to the ambitions of their powerful neighbors; they will develop their own imperialisms and rapacities if exposed to the old evil tradition. Poland will clash with Lithuania over the Lithuanian populations within the confines of Poland, and with the Ukraine over the Little Russians of the frontier regions. The Russian principle of self-determination demands as its complement and safeguard the League of Nations insisted upon not only by the British Labor party, but by enlightened sentiment in every country of the Allies."

THE CALL FOR A WAR-LORD

THE CALL FOR A KING—Carlyle's man who "can do" things, Colonel Lewis's "he-man"—rises above the hubbub of questions and answers, of accusations, explanations, and excuses, above all the far-flung echoes of the Senatorial investigation of our War Department. Secretary Baker's reorganization of his Department does not satisfy those critics who have been loudest in the demand that one man should be given supreme and complete control of the task of supplying our Army. Senator Chamberlain, of the Military Affairs Committee, still favors the appointment either of a Secretary of Munitions or of an army-supply administrator ranking with Mr. Hoover. Witnesses who have been in touch with our war-work have testified before the Committee to the necessity of making such an individual or board independent of "the whim of a Cabinet officer." Editors all over the country have repeated these demands, urging the creation of a Department of Munitions, or a more thoroughgoing reorganization of the War Department, or the replacement of Secretary Baker by a man of more belligerent psychology. Press writers who have been in France dispute the Secretary's assertions that our Army there is sufficiently equipped, and others declare that our backwardness is seriously delaying Allied victory. The people, the New York *Times* believes, are growing anxious; "there will be an awakening at the Capital when they begin to ask, 'Why in all these months and with all this money have you not made us ready for war?'" The people, *The Times* continues, will demand an answer to this, and will also inquire, "What stands in the way of the naming of the 'one strong man to drive things'?" There is universal satisfaction with the President as an interpreter of the people's will and as a prophet of democracy. But as the ancient Israelites tired of their prophets and called for a king to lead them forth against their enemies, we note a growing insistence that the President should delegate some "strong man" to prepare us for battle or that he should apply his own energies more directly to that task.

But Secretary Baker's own appearance before the Senate Committee gave him a chance to show that he had met an admittedly difficult situation as skilfully as any human being could be expected to. And it is only fair to state that his explanations and revelations have convinced a considerable portion of the press that he did so. The Secretary laid stress on the great things accomplished by the War Department and the changes which are to make it even more efficient. In the formal statement read to the Committee these facts were noted:

> "Our Army consisted of 9,524 officers and 202,510 men in April, 1917. By January, 1918, it had increased to 110,856 officers and some 1,428,650 men. About 45,000 officers were commissioned from civil life. For the training of these soldiers sixteen cantonments have been built, costing $134,000,000 and containing practically all necessary conveniences, comforts, and safeguards. The health of the soldiers training in them is said to be 'beyond comparison better than that of any similar number of soldiers in our history.'"

After other detailed figures were set forth the general results of the work of the War Department were thus enumerated:

> "1. A large Army is in the field and in training, so large that further increments to it can be adequately equipped and trained as rapidly as those already in training can be transported.
>
> "2. The Army has been enlisted and selected without serious dislocation of the industries of the country.
>
> "3. The training of the Army is proceeding rapidly and its spirit is high. The subsistence of the Army has been above criticism; its initial clothing supply, temporarily inadequate, is now substantially complete and reserves will rapidly accumulate. Arms of the most modern and effective kind, including artillery, machine guns, automatic rifles, and small arms, have been provided by manufacture or purchase for every soldier in France, and are available for every soldier who can be got to France in the year 1918.
>
> "4. A substantial army is already in France, where both men and officers have been additionally and especially trained and are ready for active service.
>
> "5. Independent lines of communication and supply and vast storage and other facilities are in process of construction in France.
>
> "6. Great programs for the manufacture of additional equipment and for the production of new instruments of war have been formulated.
>
> "7. No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped, or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made before for the comfort, the health, and general well-being of an army. The health report for December, for a variety of reasons, became suddenly less favorable than for the preceding months. But the unfavorable conditions have been met and improvement is already apparent."

The above facts have been made public because the people of this country "are entitled to know of the splendid effectiveness" with which the men and the material of the nation have been organized for war.

In this statement the Secretary outlines the departmental reorganization which he elsewhere has declared to have been undertaken quite independently of the Congressional investigation, and which has already been described in these pages. Besides creating the War Council and making over the Quartermaster's and Ordnance bureaus, Secretary Baker has created a new office in his Department, to be known as the Bureau of Supplies. This bureau, of which Col. Palmer E. Pierce has been made the head, will have charge of the priority of supplies and contracts as between the other War Department bureaus.

Senator Wadsworth, of the investigating committee, told Mr. Baker that his prepared statement had given too "rosy" an impression of the situation. To this the Secretary replied:

> "Our initial rush needs have been met. Every man in France has full equipment. Every man who goes will be well supplied. Production in this country is increasing at a satisfactory pace."

Later on he admitted that on January 5 there was a deficiency in certain camp supplies, and in motor vehicles both for Europe and the camps. When asked by Senator Weeks when the camps would have all the supplies they need, Secretary Baker said that no "comprehensive" answer could be given.

When questioned on the point, the Secretary declared that he was unable to see that authority in his Department was too decentralized and declared his opposition to the creation of a Munitions Department, as he believed that his own plan of reorganization would fill the bill, and was, in fact, quite superior to the British arrangement. When closely questioned as to whether it would not have been wiser to anticipate the present ordnance program in 1916 in view of then world-conditions, and in view of the Government's secret information and Ambassador Gerard's warnings, the Secretary admitted that both Congress and his Department might have acted more wisely, but that he for one could not say that in 1916 he "personally felt that we were certainly going into the European War."

Secretary Baker's statements seem both convincing and encouraging to a number of our editors. While others were talking, says the Knoxville *Sentinel*, "Mr. Baker and his associates were accomplishing results." From the accurate and vivid picture which the Secretary has drawn, concludes the Charleston *News and Courier*, "America's enemies will derive anything but encouragement." Similar statements of satisfaction appear in such papers as the Lowell *Courier-Citizen*, Newark *News*, Macon *Telegraph*, Birmingham *Age Herald*, Chattanooga *Times*, Brooklyn *Eagle* and *Citizen*, and Indianapolis *Times*. And the Springfield *Republican* concludes that while Mr. Baker is not a "superman" and has made mistakes, "there is at present no other civilian in the United States with his accumulated experience and proved fitness for the work in hand, and the President could not now fill the office of Secretary of War to better advantage by summoning another man."

But the very cheerfulness and optimism shown by the Secretary turn against him some editors who had hitherto been most friendly to the Administration. The New York *Evening Post* does not like Mr. Baker's "bragging," "when the public is perfectly well aware that there have been a number of serious blunders." "Too cock-sure and airily complacent" is the New York *Times's* phrase. The Chicago *Herald* and Syracuse *Post-Standard* intimate that while Secretary Baker may be satisfied with what he has done, his fellow countrymen are not. Mr. Baker's testimony gave the Washington *Herald* the impression that he is "making a feeble compromise with red tape, instead of fighting to slaughter it." The New York *Sun*, Buffalo *Express*, and Kansas City *Star* hold similar views. Secretary Baker explained the failure to get equipment a year or more ago on the ground that the war "was three thousand miles away." This remark, declares the Providence *Journal*, "throws a star-shell illumination on the thinking processes of Mr. Baker," and "tells the whole story of inefficiency, delay, and negligence that have characterized his acts since the day war was declared." The Chicago *Tribune* concludes that "Secretary Baker has labored under the impression from the beginning of his administration that the longer preparations could be put off or prolonged the better." Our failure to supply our troops in France with our own equipment, *The Tribune* predicts, "will not be our last or our worst failure if our War Department remains in the hands of a man whose conception of the situation is so lax, tardy, and vague as Newton D. Baker's."

In the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Caspar Whitney, a special correspondent recently in France, challenges Mr. Baker's assertions that the needs of our overseas forces have been met. As *The Tribune* editorially sums up Mr. Whitney's statements:

> "The forces in France are short of all kinds of equipment and supplies. They are dependent on the French for heavy guns, field guns, automatic rifles, bombs, airplanes, and gasoline. They are borrowing gas-masks from the British. They are relying on French labor behind the lines. They are short on auto-trucks, and even on commissary supplies. If the initial rush needs of the Army in France have been met at all, they have been met by drawing on the resources of our Allies to an extraordinary degree. That is not a means of satisfying them which reflects much glory on the War Department."

The fog raised by Secretary Baker's figures can not hide these unpleasant facts, declares the Boston *Transcript:*

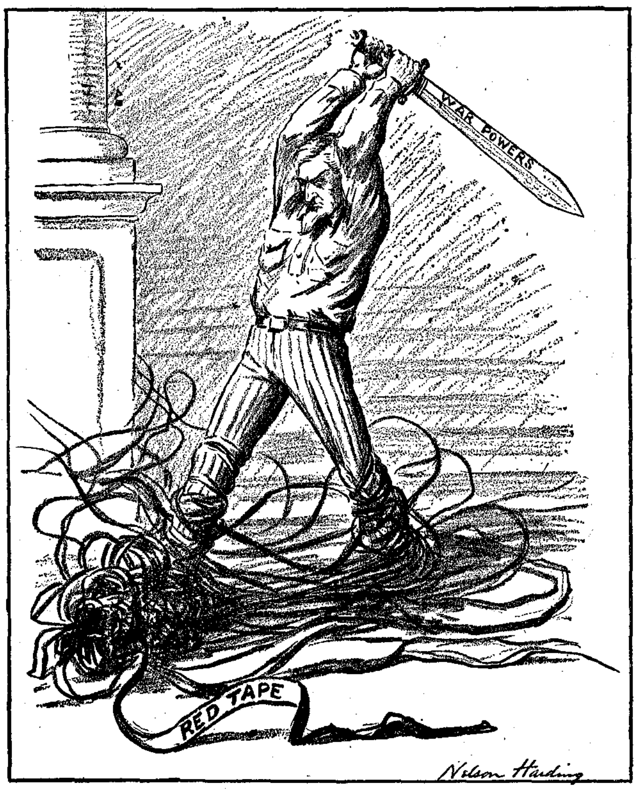
> "(1) More than nine months after the United States recognized the existence of a state of war with Germany, and almost a year after that state of war began, not a single sector on any front is yet held by an American Army. (2) The number of American fighting troops in France is still 100,000 short of the number that Marshal Joffre was promised would be there by Christmas day—not Christmas, 1918, but Christmas, 1917."

And then, asks the Springfield *Union*,

> "What is the future of the American Army abroad? Has the War Department prepared for that? Has sufficient preparation been made to insure adequate supplies of arms and munitions for the 2,000,000 men already authorized, of whom already 1,500,000 are under arms? Can Washington guarantee such mobilization of industry as to insure a constant supply of 10,000,000 rifles for that army, for it appears that a minimum supply of five to each man is required? Can Washington guarantee that there is such mobilization of industry as shall provide for that army of 2,000,000 men the artillery, light and heavy, the shrapnel and heavy shell necessary for continuous active service? Can Washington guarantee the mobilization of industry necessary to maintain adequate supplies of clothing and other necessities for this army of 2,000,000?"

The demand for a Munitions Department, which has been thoroughly discust in our recent issues, has been repeated before the Senate Military Affairs Committee by several witnesses. Mr. Waddill Catchings, spokesman for the United States Chamber of Commerce, has declared that Secretary Baker's present plan divides purchasing power and scatters authority. "Whoever takes control of the supply system," says Mr. Catchings, "must have unquestioned authority and not be subject 'to the whim of a Cabinet officer.'"

The New York *Times* approves of the plan for one-man control advocated by Mr. Bernard Baruch, of the War Industries Board, and by Mr. Willard, its late chairman. The all-powerful controller of supplies whom they have in mind would not be a member of the Cabinet, but would occupy an independent position, and would be held responsible for results. In an article pointing out the defects of a United States war-machine, *The Times* says:



CUT THE GORDIAN KNOT!
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

> "There are grave defects in the present system of getting supplies of all sorts; and they are due to lack of coordination and lack of authority to do things quickly, to the lack of a spirit of *carte blanche*, and a capacity for decisiveness, and also to a lack of legislation whereby the power delegated by the President may be still further delegated without losing all of its original strength."

In *The New Republic*, Mr. William Hard points to the President as "the keystone of our coordination." The President himself must be our "war-lord," the strong man to lead us to battle. The writer points out that while Mr. Wilson justifies his claim to be the interpreter of America's conscience he has not kept his hand on the administration of the war. "The meetings of our Cabinet, in comparison with the meetings of any other cabinet in the world, are extraordinarily infrequent." We must get coordination "not from the bottom feebly up, but from the top strongly down." We may talk about General Sharpe or Mr. Baker, but Mr. Wilson must be "the keystone" of our arch of coordination, and till "he gets there we may do a million little things admirably, but never the big things." In an editorial, *The New Republic* points out that the President continues to be our only war-council. The consequence is "that, sound and alert as his judgment ultimately is, decisions are necessarily delayed and action is frequently not taken until a crisis in some particular phase of war-work forces the matter on the President's attention and precipitates a decision." *The New Republic* advocates the establishment of a supreme war-council, "from whose meetings the President would never be absent and which, like the English War-Council, would keep a record of its proceedings."

TRIUMPH OF SECRETARY DANIELS

THE NAVY HAS MADE GOOD. Representative Oliver, who is chairman of the House subcommittee which has been investigating the conduct of the Department during the war, says that the "prevalent public belief as to the Navy's readiness was well founded." This comes to the people "as cheering news," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "in the midst of the charges concerning the delays in the preparations for war," and is in striking contrast with the showing made by the War Department before the Senate Investigating Committee. Altho the hearings into the charges against the Navy were held behind closed doors, the committee were so strongly imprest with what they had learned that it was decided to make public at once such facts as would not embarrass the Government in the conduct of the war. The statement made by Chairman Oliver for the committee praises in the highest terms the work done by both the Bureau of Construction and Repair, of which Rear-Admiral David W. Taylor is Chief, and the Bureau of Steam Engineering, under Rear-Admiral Robert S. Griffin. The Bureau of Ordnance received the same praise in a previous statement made by Chairman Oliver, for "at sea we are so well supplied that we can afford to lend to our allies; on land it is we who must borrow arms and munitions for our forces in France," says the Philadelphia *Press*, while *The Inquirer* notes that "in addition to manning and equipping the war-vessels, the Navy has armed 1,100 merchantmen in ten months, and was able to furnish munitions and supplies to our allies."

Briefly, Secretary Daniels's statement showed that 424 vessels were being built by the Department, in addition to submarine-chasers, and that between 700 and 800 ships have been taken over by the Department since last April. The enlisted personnel has been increased to 280,000 men and officers, compared with 64,680 men and 4,376 officers when war was declared. That the commanding officers of the fleet are gratified by the cooperation that they have received from Secretary Daniels was also developed at the hearing. "The truth is," says the Milwaukee *Journal*, "the storm of abuse of Secretary Daniels set in about the time he issued his orders prohibiting the use of wines and liquors on American war-ships," which was resented by the "Navy clique, strong, but by no means representing all the naval officers." But the main point demonstrated by the naval inquiry is that our Navy was "prepared" when war came, and the Philadelphia *Press* says in this connection "that the moral to be drawn from the Navy's clean record so far is not that Secretary Daniels is an abler man than his colleagues in the Cabinet, but that his Department was the only one reasonably prepared for the exigencies of war."

Secretary Daniels admitted that he was "a little proud" of the report which he submitted to the investigating committee; and whatever the Shipping Board may be doing, "the Navy is buying and building ships to 'beat the band,'" says the New York *Evening Sun*.

The findings of the House Committee are naturally a personal triumph for Secretary Daniels, for "no member of President Wilson's Cabinet has been more savagely criticized," notes the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, which believes that "an organized movement was endeavoring to force him from the head of the Navy by arousing public sentiment against him." Much of success that has marked the naval administration is naturally due to the capacity of the officers and men, afloat and ashore, and the Secretary in his report quite frankly acknowledges that "their rare devotion and ability . . . have made possible the recognized power of the Navy to-day."

THE PARAGRAPHERS AND THE BOLSHEVIKI

THE Russian revolution would be all right if it could stop revolving.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE Bolshevik baby squawked when the Kaiser tried to take too much of his candy.—*Newark News.*

THE Kaiser's faith in his superdiplomats must suffer a bit when he realizes that even the Bolsheviki can see through them.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

"ALLIES must not desert Russia." To the average man it looks much more as if Russia is deserting the Allies.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

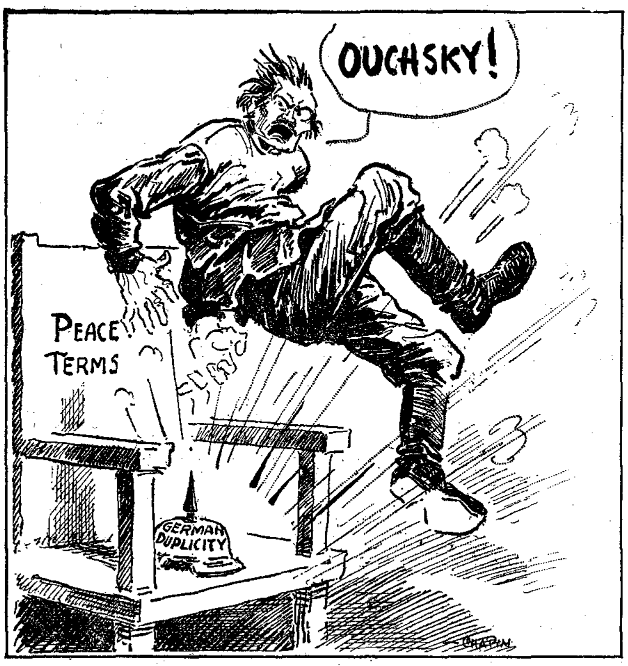
POSSIBLY Germany, after a little more experience with the Bolsheviki, may pass Russia back to the Allies.—*Kansas City Star.*

LATE reports from the Far East indicate that unless Russia is careful she will experience a Jappy new year.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

ONE cheerful thing about the Russian situation is that the only food-supply that can possibly help the Germans is in southern Russia and in the hands of those opposed to the Bolsheviki.—*Boston Herald.*

"BILL" HAYWOOD says that there is "nothing in common between the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviki," and since the Bolsheviki have shown some disposition to disagree with Prussia, it looks as tho the "Bill" might be right about it.—*Kansas City Star.*

KERENSKY, says the valued *Post*, has become "a man of pathetic mystery." About as mysterious, we should say, as a corn-cob. Kerensky cracked because, instead of acting, he conversed. He took the bull by the ear, not the horns. He cried havocksky and let slip a pack of roaring sucking-doves. He hung his banners on the inner walls, and struck when the iron was cold. A man of mystery! The mystery was, did he accent his name on the first syllable or the second?—*Chicago Tribune.*



PERHAPS HE'LL LOOK WHERE HE SITS NOW.
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic.*

TROTZKY might get the ignoble peace prize.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

WHAT Russia needs now is not so much a Trotzky as a Standpatsky.—*Baltimore American.*

THE Bolsheviki can sell peace to Germany, but can they deliver the goods?—*Columbia State.*

IT seems likely that the Russians will decide they are not as badly whipt as German propaganda has led them to believe.—*Newark News.*

THE Bolshevik Government has adopted phonetic spelling. Now if you know how a Russian name sounds you can spell it.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

THE Bolsheviki seem pained to find that an ark of the covenant built from such trusted planks as class hatred should insist upon leaking.—*Philadelphia North American.*

BOLSHEVIKI have seized banks and factories, and they can keep or spend the banks' money; but what will they do with the factories?—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE Russian idea is to discuss plans for a new stable while somebody is making off with the horse. Hence the expression, lack of horse sense.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A MEMBER of the Bolshevik régime tells what the real aims of Germany are. Wonder if he would be kind enough to tell what the real aims of the Bolsheviki are?—*Columbia Record.*

GERMANY immediately offers evidence of the sincerity of its peace proposals to the Bolsheviki by arresting the Independent Socialists who are trying to carry out Bolshevik ideas in Germany.—*New York World.*

THE Russian Reds are said to have arrested the United States railroad commission at Irkutsk, Siberia. They don't want them to begin their labors by improving the transportation to Siberia, which, when you think it over, is natural enough.—*Dayton Journal.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

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THE U. S. S. *FANNING* SANK THIS GERMAN *U*-BOAT.

The *U*-boat crew are here shown in the act of surrendering to the *Fanning*. Before they could be taken off, the submarine sank beneath them.

BOTH SIDES VETO THE WILSON "FREE-SEA" PLAN

ONE DISCORDANT NOTE marred the President's statement of peace terms, say the London papers, and that was his insistence upon the somewhat mysterious doctrine of the "freedom of the seas." The President's free-sea program runs: "Absolute freedom of navigation, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants." English opinion asserts that the seas to-day are as free to all lawful traffic as it is possible to make them, and any radical change in sea-law would be fraught with peril to the British Empire. In an indignant editorial the London *Daily Graphic* writes:

> "This proposal cuts at the very root of the power of Great Britain. Hitherto it has been our national policy to maintain a very small Army and an overwhelmingly powerful Navy. We have pursued this policy because we live on an island and the roads of our commerce and the links of our Empire are on the sea.
>
> "As President Wilson's proposal stands, it would lead to the absurdity that Germany should be free to send her armies across the sea to invade England and we should do nothing to stop the transports until they reached the three-mile limit of our territorial waters. If his proposal is intended to apply only to commercial vessels, then our answer is that the Navy of an island Power has as much right to blockade an enemy port as the Army of a continental Power has to besiege an enemy city. There can not be one law for the sea and another for the land."

The Manchester *Guardian* says that it will surprize many people "to find Mr. Wilson favoring the abolition of the right of capture at sea in view of the vigorous fashion in which the United States has supported the British blockade of Germany." *The Westminster Gazette* argues that the President is aiming at an ideal rather than bringing forward a matter of practical politics:

> "Until we know whether at the end of this struggle we shall be living in a world dedicated to war and warlike preparations or in a world which is honestly seeking peace and civilized progress, we shall not reach permanent or acceptable settlement of the tangle of territorial questions which now confronts us. One kind of settlement belongs to an assumed peaceful world and quite another to a world preparing for the next war.
>
> "Here is our fundamental difference with Prussian militarism. We have no reason as yet to believe that the ruling class in Germany are at all disposed to abandon the system which has made war the chief of their national industries, and until we have such reason we are bound in any settlement to regard insurance against their designs as vital to our safety.
>
> "We can test this in the concrete case of President Wilson's own demand for absolute freedom of navigation alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants. In the world to which the President looks forward, combined in an association of nations affording guaranties of political and territorial independence for all States, a world governed by open covenants, disarmed by mutual consent, and freed as far as possible from economic barriers, this aspiration could have no terrors for us; but in the fighting world of to-day it would mean the disarming of sea-power without any corresponding diminution of military power on land, to the great advantage of the militarist land-Powers and the great disadvantage of all others, America included.
>
> "Let us be careful to understand, and to make the enemy understand, that Wilson's proposal depends on an association of nations, which alone gives us a guaranty of peace, and that it would involve the abolition of the submarine, as of all other forms of attack on commerce."

So, too, the London *Times* characterizes the President's "free-sea" views as visionary:

> "Our chief criticism of the President's speech is that in its lofty flight of an ideal it seems not to take into account certain hard realities of the situation. We would all rejoice to see some such splendid vision as he beholds clothed in flesh and blood, and we are all working toward it according to our lights, but some of the proposals Mr. Wilson puts forward assume that the reign of righteousness on earth is already within our reach."

In spite of the fact that the Germans were the first to agitate for greater freedom of navigation, the President's views do not receive a cordial reception in the Fatherland. Count zu Reventlow in the Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung* writes:

> "This passage, rendered into German, means that Germany would be deprived of the use of the North Sea and all connection with world-traffic until she accepts all the international treaties put up to her, among which would be an agreement to abandon the subject of commercial warfare."

The organ of the German shipping magnates, the Bremen *Weser Zeitung*, says:

> "We know that annexations are only contested when made by the Central Powers, but not when it is a case of disannexation or restoration on the part of a band of robbers. In the playful

tone which Wilson knows so well how to use, he falls into a trap in speaking of the freedom of the seas. . . . . . .

"The seas are free as long as the Powers possessing the largest fleets are able to take advantage of this freedom. This was the case before Wilson's message and before the outbreak of the war, and so we will not lose this opportunity of warning against the senseless use of these words, 'freedom of the seas.'"

The official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* is slightly caustic:

"The fourteen points do not form a program for world-peace, but a real symphony of will to no peace. Beginning with his joyful fanfare of freedom of the seas and other things, on which the whole world is agreed, even if diversity of opinion exists regarding the method of realization. Mr. Wilson's intervention is not wanted."

GERMANY YEARNS FOR CHINA — On the twenty-fifth anniversary of the seizure of Kiaochow the *Frankfurter Zeitung* writes:

"After the war, too, we shall demand our 'place in the sun' in China. This demand will not, however, take the form of territorial acquisitions. Germany will pursue no 'policy of might' in China. What Germany must insist upon is that the richly hopeful Chinese market remain open to her on the 'open-door' principle, the same as to others. China is the land of the future for world trade and commerce, and Germany will not allow her way to activity in this field to be barred.

"There will be a struggle after the war to see who builds China's railroads, erects her manufactories, works her mines, and regulates her rivers—a struggle in which the cleverest nation will win, and the competition will be extremely sharp. It will not be waged by individual firms as of old, but by great combines of capital, like the American International Corporation. We must meet like with like, and the time has now come for the Government to confer with individual enterprise with a view to girding ourselves for the coming race."

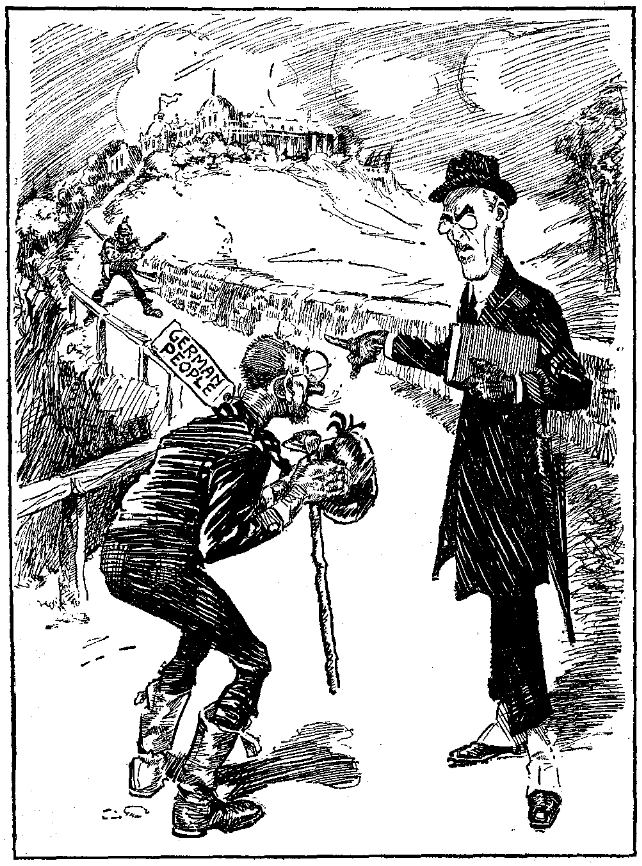
THE NEXT THRUST

THAT MYSTERIOUS BATTLE-FRONT in the Balkans, with its base at Saloniki, has puzzled most commentators on the war, for while a large Allied army has been maintained there, no move of any great importance has taken place. Now, however, not a few authorities expect that the Saloniki front will be the scene of the next great German thrust, and that down through the Balkans will be poured those huge masses of troops which up to now have held nine hundred miles of trenches against the collapsed Russians. Writing in the Paris *Homme Libre*, Mr. Lazare Weiler, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, comes out with a flat-footed prophecy that the next move of Germany will be to clear away all the secondary theaters of war before making her last desperate drive at the Western front. He writes in Premier Clemenceau's organ:

"A Germano-Bulgar offensive against the Army of Saloniki is a certainty. If successful, it would not only provide the enemy with a new source of food supplies, but would leave him free to throw his whole strength upon the one remaining front, that of the French and British armies. The situation must be faced by the Allied governments in its military and diplomatic aspects, and the question is whether they will let themselves be outmaneuvered by Germany or will outmaneuver Germany."

Mr. Jacques d'Urville, too, writing in the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, says that the German program "necessitates a free hand in the Balkans and the Germanization of Greece," and predicts a swift and desperate assault upon Saloniki. He says:

"The possession of Saloniki and Albania, carrying with it the forced cooperation of Greece, moreover, offers such advantages to the Central Powers that, with Roumania annihilated, one must suppose them capable of putting everything into operation to realize these aims. Supported at once by the great strategic



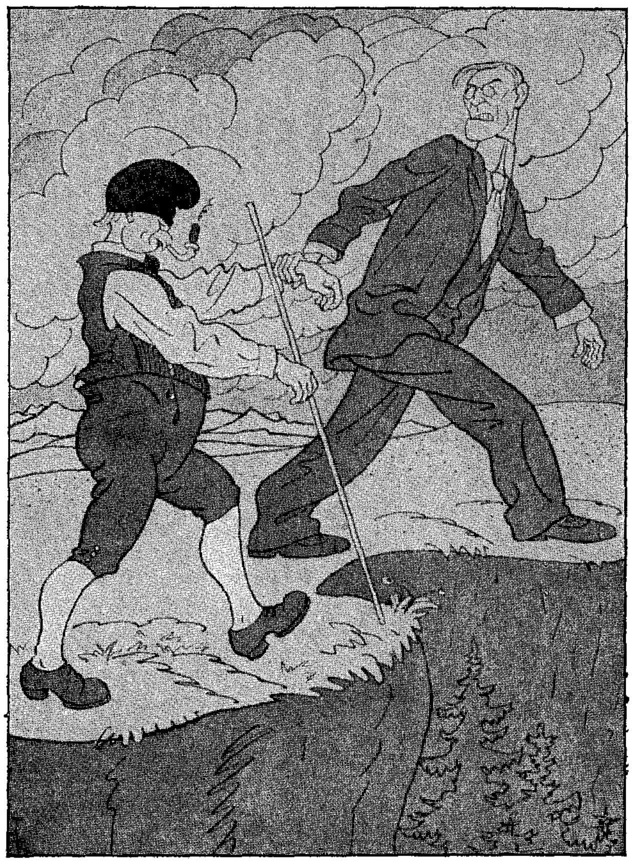
EASIER SAID THAN DONE.

THE PRESIDENT—"Here is the road to Democracy, and you will find rest and peace when you reach the top."

GERMAN PEOPLE—"But that armed man bars the way, Excellency, and won't let me pass."

THE PRESIDENT—"Well, just throw him on one side."

—*Passing Show* (London).



WILSON AS LEADER.

WILSON (to Michel)—"You look very nice in that cap of Liberty, and, as it's quite unnecessary for you to see anything, I'll lead you."

— *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

DEMOCRATIZING GERMANY—TWO VIEWS OF ITS MEANING.

port of the Ægean Sea—transformed into a vast dockyard for the intensive manufacture of submarines—and by Spain, whose internal dissensions render her neutrality negative, Austria-Germany would quickly achieve the double result she has in view—that is to say, to prohibit, by means of her submarine flotillas, all practical navigation of the Mediterranean and to organize a counter-blockade which would enable her to prolong the war until the Allies, demoralized and relentlessly pursued by venomous propaganda, are forced to accept a German peace.

"In fact, the Germans, despite recovered divisions on the Russian front, despite the grandiloquent utterances of von Hindenburg, harbor few illusions as to the issue of the operations on the Western front, where the American contingents will soon enter into line."

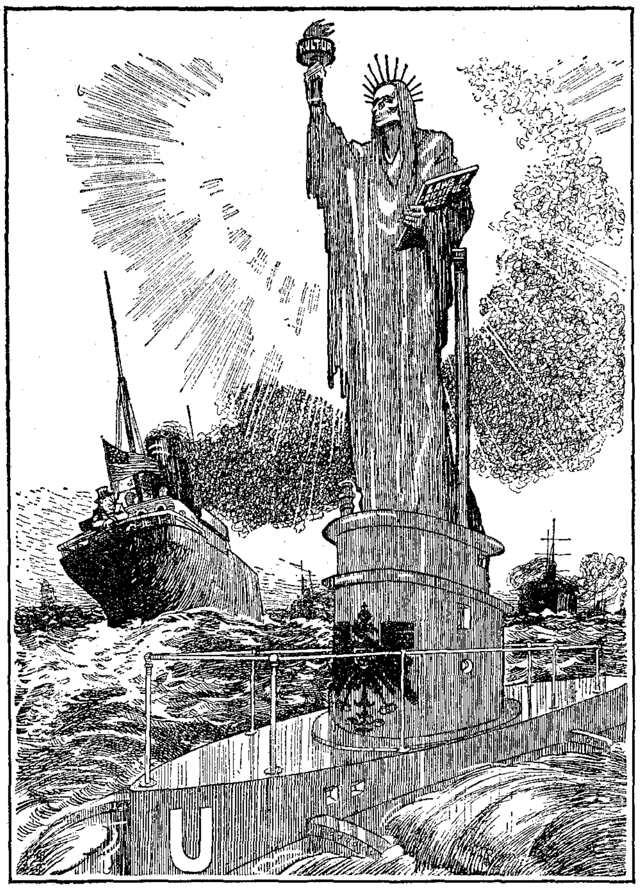
This Mediterranean region is called "the Allied center" by the Manchester *Guardian*, which urges the British Admiralty to strain every nerve to develop sea-power there. It supports the theory of a Balkan drive, and says:

"By the Allied center we mean the battle-front from Italy to Macedonia. When Russia was in the war and at her best this area was in some ways the most promising of all, for here the Allies were opposed to the weaker of our two principal enemies, Austria, and their own potential strength was at its greatest. On our side were Servia, Italy, and Russia; on the enemy's side, at the beginning of the war, only Austria. Unfortunately, it is precisely here, where our chances at the beginning were so good, that we have done worst. Austria, badly beaten by Russia, Servia, and Italy, has now rallied. Russia has dropt out, and Bulgaria has come in on Austria's side; the two invasions of Austria, one from the east, the other from the west, have been repelled; our ally Servia, once a nation, is now only an army; and Italy, instead of invading, is herself invaded. Supposing that we regard the whole war as one campaign (as we should), we may sum up its conclusions as follows: Our right, against Turkey, has been brilliantly successful in Mesopotamia and in Palestine; our left, in France and in Belgium, has also been successful, but not decisively so. The enemy's lines are still unbroken here, but so also are ours, alike on land and at sea; and against his continued occupation of Belgium and parts of France we must set our conquest of his colonies, and our mastery, real tho not yet undisputed, of the sea. In the center, however, we have so far steadily lost; our offensives at this part of the line have gone to pieces, and alike in Italy and in Macedonia we are strictly on the defensive. . . . . . .

"The enemy is attacking Italy and may attack Greece mainly as a counter-move against our sea-power in the Mediterranean. To strengthen our sea-power in the Mediterranean is the first and most important of all the steps that we could take. Alike in the West, on our center, and on our right flank, the lesson is the same."

An attack on Italy, however, is predicted in the London *Daily Mail* by Mr. Lovat Fraser, who thinks the Balkan offensive is coming later:

"I should say that at the moment the real danger-spot is Italy. Our turn may come, but the highly efficient Germans have an awkward habit of cleaning up jobs as they go, which is also our own practise on occasion. Having got Russia and Roumania out of the way for the time being, it is natural that they should turn next to Italy and endeavor to overwhelm her while she is still reeling under a sore blow."



GERMAN FREEDOM OF THE SEAS!]

—*Passing Show* (London).

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S FUTURE

A QUIET CHUCKLE has gone up from the papers published here representing the various nations that form that curious agglomerate known as the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. One and all indorse in the heartiest possible manner the President's recent statement of the terms upon which we are willing to make peace, but all of them hark back to the phrase the President used in his message to Congress when declaring war upon the Dual Monarchy. These papers term his refusal to "impair or rearrange the Austro-Hungarian Empire" the most amusing piece of political camouflage that has been perpetrated for some time past. While it may reassure the governing classes in the dominion of the Emperor Karl as to the essential gentleness of America, it is, they say, the emptiest of empty phrases, because after this war there will be no Austria-Hungary left either to impair or rearrange. This viewpoint is admirably brought out by the Cleveland *Denny Hlas*, a Slovak daily, which writes:

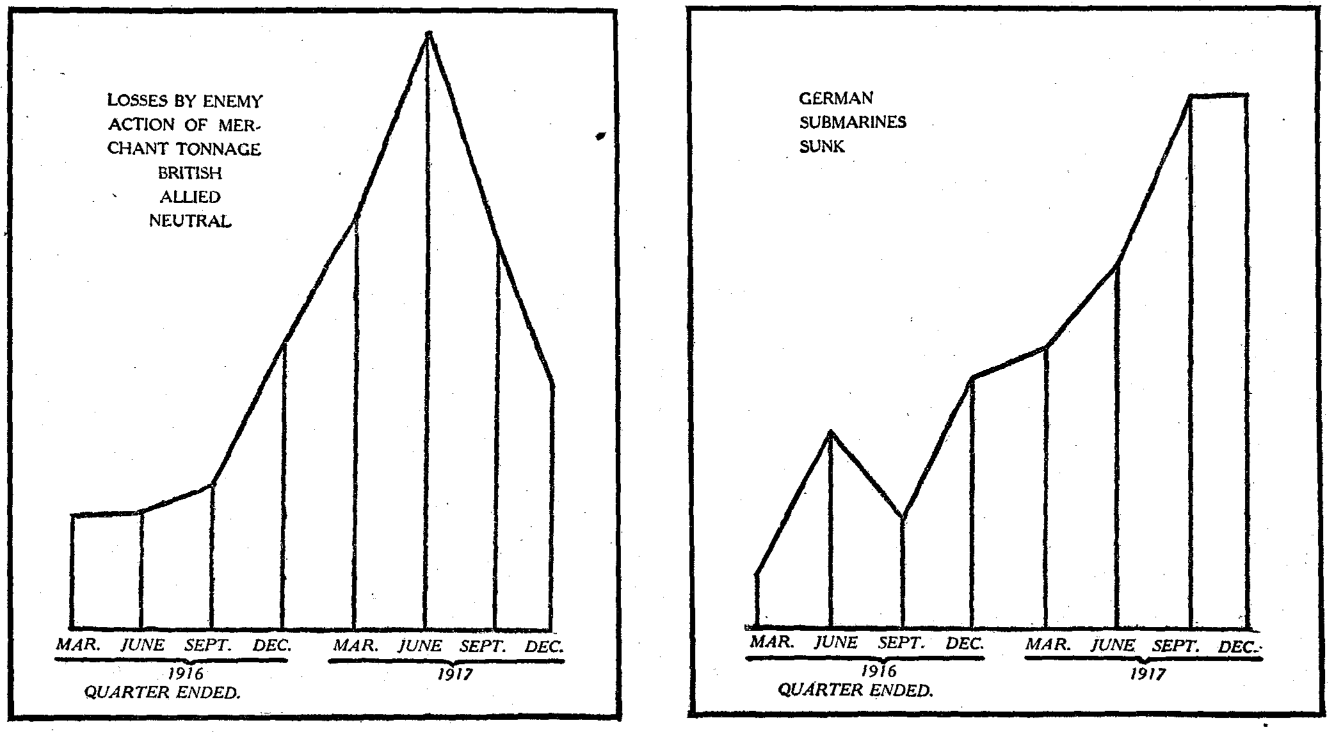
"Our feeling toward President Wilson is not changed by the fact that in his message to Congress he refuses to 'impair or rearrange the Austro-Hungarian Empire.' President Wilson has many times nobly declared that the United States is fighting for no other purpose than for democracy and the freedom of small nations. In Austria-Hungary there are more than ten small nations which bless the President and the United States for this pronouncement. But these small nations will be freed from the yoke of the pseudo-liberal Hungarian nobility and from the yoke of the Austro-German great families only when Austria-Hungary—now made up of nations forcibly chained together into a huge and unnatural conglomerate—is not only rearranged but has disappeared entirely from the face of the globe.

"Our Italian allies are fighting for *Italia Irredenta;* our Servian allies, together with the Croatians and Slovenes of Austria-Hungary, are fighting for *Servia Irredenta;* our Roumanian allies are fighting to liberate their brethren from the yoke of the Magyars in Transylvania; the whole world has agreed that Galicia must be added to a future free Poland; the Entente Powers have solemnly declared that their war-aims include liberation of the Czecho-Slovaks, while the bulk of patriotic Russians, even now, have still a mind to free the Ruthenians, both of Austria and of Hungary. This can not be achieved by any rearrangement or impairment of Austria-Hungary; it can only be done by the entire disruption and dissolution of that absurd Empire, the vassal, satellite, and obedient tool of German militarism and Kaiserism."

The Slovenian *Glas Naroda* (New York) indorses these views and says that "the declaration of war upon Austria by the United States is taken by the Slovenes to be God's judgment." The views of the Slovenes are indorsed almost to the letter by the Croatians. Speaking for the entire Jugo-Slav race in the Chicago *Jugo-Slav Flag*, Ivan Mladineo says:

"America is fighting German domination, and logically the Allies must overthrow such domination not only in the Hohenzollern, but also in the Hapsburg monarchy. When this is done the nations of Austria-Hungary will be able to decide their

(*Continued on page* 66)



THE SUBMARINE SITUATION AT A GLANCE.

"U"-BOATS AS PEACE ARGUMENTS

THE CONTEMPTUOUS REJECTION of the Allied peace terms by the Teutons was caused, we are told, by their implicit faith in the ability of the submarine to force the Entente to its knees. Despite the disappointing results of the loudly heralded "ruthless warfare," which Germany began on February 1, 1917—it was to isolate and starve England in three months—the Teutons persist in thinking that the underwater weapon is the most powerful peace advocate they possess. When discussing President Wilson's message stating our conditions of peace, the *Berliner Tageblatt* wrote:

> "The entire Entente hopes are based on expected help from the United States. Whether the Americans will be able to provide a fighting army in numbers sufficient to bring about a decision, whether they will be able to furnish sufficient ships for the transport of the Army, and whether they will then be able to provide the necessary supplies of food and war-materials are questions upon which opinion is divided. But there is no doubt that the efforts the Americans are making must be taken seriously. The hope of an early peace depends almost entirely on the efficacy of our submarine weapon."

The *Tageblatt* claims that the *U*-boats have sunk 821,000 tons of shipping a month since February last, and expect the results of the year to show a loss to Entente shipping of 10,000,000 tons. In England the submarine is regarded as a serious, but not deadly, peril, tho some journals state that the utmost vigilance must be exercised to keep the balance even. The London *Daily Telegraph* writes pessimistically:

> "The First Lord of the Admiralty emphasized that the Germans are turning out submarines quicker than we are sinking them, and that, tho our losses in tonnage are decreasing, every week leaves us worse off, the vessels completed not equaling in carrying capacity those torpedoed. Week by week our margin of safety is disappearing, and on that margin of safety depend not only our military activities of the various fronts, our munition movement, the continuance of the naval blockade, but the food of all the millions of people of this country—most of them living from hand to mouth."

On the other hand, the Admiralty publishes two charts of "Sinkers and Sunk," which do not altogether justify the gloom of *The Daily Telegraph*. The official statement explaining the charts, published on this page, we quote from the Manchester *Guardian*. It runs:

> "In view of the statement made by the First Lord of the Admiralty in the House of Commons on December 13, that the general curves of merchant tonnage sunk by enemy action and of German submarines sunk are satisfactory, it has been thought that the public would be interested to see these curves, and they are placed at the disposal of the press accordingly.
>
> "With regard to the first diagram (British, Allied, and neutral losses of tonnage by enemy action), the height of the enemy submarine attack upon merchantmen was in April, 1917, and that accounts for the quarter ending June last showing the 'peak.' Since then the curve has steadily fallen, and in the last quarter of this year it has reached the same figure as in the last quarter of 1916, which was before the unrestricted submarine attack began.
>
> "The second diagram shows that since the quarter ending September, 1916, there has been a steady rise in the number of submarines sunk, and altho for the last quarter of 1917 the number sunk has not further risen, it must be remembered that there are still the results of half a month to add, and we have already equaled the results of the quarter ending September, 1917.
>
> "Attention is particularly drawn to the following: (1) These diagrams are statistically accurate, based on facts up to December 17, and include no estimated or uncertain figures. (2) They are diagrammatically accurate and strictly to scale, but obviously the scale is not the same in both, one being for tonnage of merchant vessels and the other for number of submarines."

The Westminster Gazette admits that the *U*-boats cause "heavy and serious losses," yet goes on to reassure its readers by remarking, "we are glad to know that we are now building almost enough new shipping to replace what we lose."

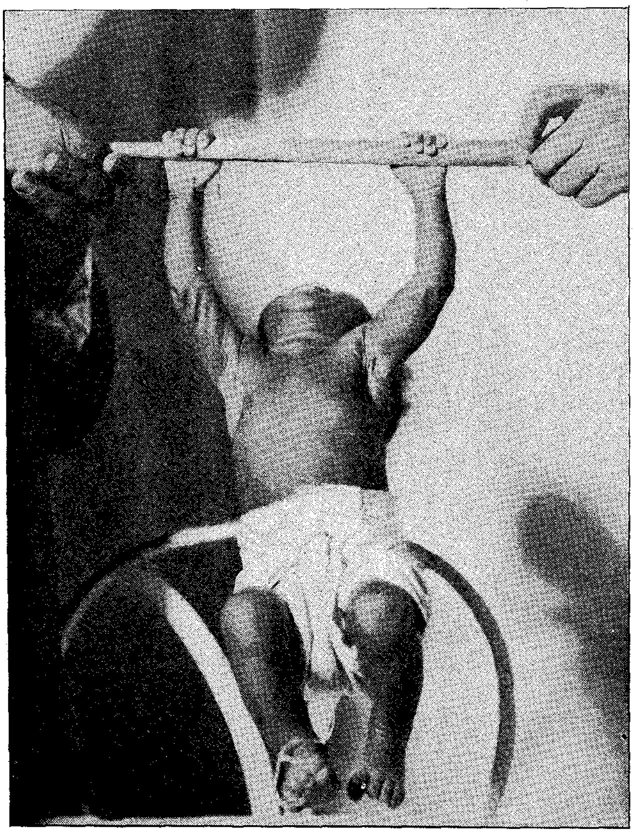
A PARLIAMENTARY BEAR GARDEN—A graphic picture is painted by the Petrograd *Dyen* of parliamentary etiquette as practised by the Bolsheviki. Describing a meeting of the Central *Soviet*, it writes:

> "The hall resounds with profane expletives. The chairman, a trusted lieutenant of Trotzky, replies to an attack by a critical member, who makes an unsavory insinuation with regard to Bolshevist policy. Somebody calls Trotzky a 'blackguard.' The Bolshevists jump up from their seats, cut to the quick by such an act of lese-majesty; they make for the offender and threaten to lynch him. The offender ducks under the chairs, trying to escape. Some take his part, others pounce upon his defenders. The noise of moving chairs and falling articles of furniture is merged in the general hubbub. The air is heavy with angry shouts, piercing whistles, and market-place expletives. Trotzky leaps to the tribune and urges his followers to further violence. The chairman, after vainly struggling to be heard, at last leaves the chair, abandoning the meeting to general pandemonium."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHERE ADAM GOT HIS BRAINS

LIVING IN TREES, as our simian ancestors did, made them fit to become human beings, and not only saved them from being quadrupeds, but developed their brains and their social instincts. So says Dr. F. Wood Jones, in his recently published book on "Arboreal Man," reviewed at length in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington, December). The difference between a mammal with four legs and one with two, Dr. Jones says, is not so much that the biped walks erect, altho great stress has been laid by biologists on man's ability to do this, as that his forearm is mobile and ends in a grasping hand. Man's arm can not be used as a leg, and Dr. Jones believes that it was never so used. Whereas in quadrupeds all four of the limbs have become stiff in order to support the body, only the hind-limbs in man have stiffened, and the fore-limbs have retained their mobility and grasping power, owing, Dr. Jones thinks, to his early tree-dwelling habits. Says he, as quoted by the reviewer:



Photograph by John Howard Paine, assisted by Dr. Price Hearst and Dr. Simeon Carson. Used by courtesy of "The Journal of Heredity," Washington, D.C.

THIS BABY IS ONLY THIRTY DAYS OLD,

But he can hang by his hands for a minute at a time, and as often as you like. This ability, which will decrease as the child grows older, points to the old-time arboreal life of the race, when the infant clung to a mother who had to keep her hands free for tree-climbing.

"The power to grasp with the hand and fingers seems such a very simple accomplishment that it is difficult to realize how such an apparently trivial beginning can have produced the tremendous changes that follow in its train. The power of the hand-grasp has made possible the forerunners of the Primates, has perfected the evolution of the Primates, and paved the way for the development of man. . . . . . .

"The arboreal habit conferred its benefits by emancipating the fore-limb from the duties of support and progression; and by differentiating its functions from that of the hind-limb, it saved the animal from becoming quadrupedal. In differentiating the functions of the two sets of limbs, the animal gains a great deal. Some animals, one might almost say, have gone too far in adapting themselves to the arboreal habit. An animal saved by the arboreal habit from becoming quadrupedal does not gain the maximum of the benefits derivable from its new mode of life if it is saved from this fate only to become quadrumanous. Four feet do not lead far in the struggle for mammalian supremacy, four hands do not lead a great deal farther. It was the differentiation into two hands and two feet that provided the great strength of the stock from which man arose. . . . . .

"The human hand, a strangely, almost shockingly, primitive survival, has received enormous praise mistakenly lavished by the philosopher and the anatomist; but the human foot, a wonderfully modified and distinctly human member, has had but scant appreciation. . . . . . .

"Zoologically speaking, we may say that the very useful and specialized foot adapted for terrestrial progression is a foot of few digits. It may, in fact, be a foot composed of a solitary digit. The evolutionary stages by which the horse has come to stand solely upon its third digit are well known. Similar processes produced the two-digited foot of the deer and of the ostrich. There can be no doubt that man is trusting, not to his third digit, but to his first, and that all the others are undergoing a process of comparative atrophy. This is in reality a most interesting problem. There is an admitted tendency to specialize one digit in a thoroughly adapted terrestrial foot. Man applied an arboreal foot to terrestrial progression, and in this arboreal foot the best-developed member was the old grasping digit—the first, or big toe. It seems that upon taking to a terrestrial life he has started the elaboration of this already specialized toe, and is tending toward the development of a foot which is quite unique—a foot in which the first digit is the dominant, and in the end, perhaps, the sole surviving, member."

In the vague general idea that man, from walking on all fours, suddenly began to walk upright, this supposed change, says the reviewer, is thought to have had many evil consequences by forcing a readjustment of all man's viscera. But Professor Wood Jones points out that this picture has been greatly overdrawn; for if man's ancestors never ran about on four legs on the ground, it must be noted that an animal sitting in a tree is almost as upright as is one standing on two legs on the ground. To quote Dr. Jones further:

"The upright poise of man has been lauded as one of his greatest distinctions. This praise of human uprightness has, without doubt, been carried to absurd extremes; so also has the tendency to ascribe to this same uprightness a multitude of human weaknesses and disabilities. This visceral uprightness is no new thing; the readjustment has been gradual, and some measure of it has been very long established. It is easy to overdo the praise of the poise. It is equally easy to overdo the condemnation of it as a cause of many human ills."

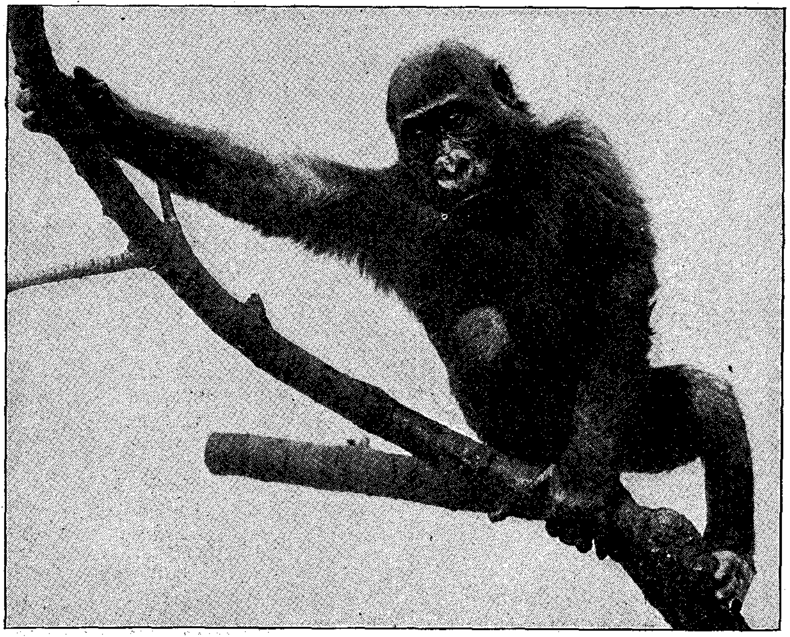
One of the consequences of arboreal life is the reduction in number of offspring. Large litters can only be cared for in a position that is much safer than a tree-top. But Professor Wood Jones ascribes to the arboreal habit a change of still greater importance—that which has produced the human brain. To quote again from the review:

"In the forerunners of the mammals the sense of smell was the principal 'mental' possession, and this continues to be true even in many low mammals. . . . But when man's ancestors took to the trees, the sense of smell became of less importance, for no trail of scent is left among the trees as it is on the ground.

The uselessness of the sense of smell opened the way for the development of the other senses, and of other parts of the brain, to the great degree in which man now shows them. Nevertheless, this primeval sense, which in modern man is none too well developed, and is a very minor factor in his life, still shows a subtle power as a memory sense. . . . When Kafirs are questioned as to their earliest remembered impressions they usually state that these were connected with the senses of taste and smell. . . . . . .

"The sense of touch was likewise modified by arboreal life, coming to be centered largely in the hand. This helped emancipate the animal from its domination by the sense of smell, and it contributed to the development of new areas in the brain.

"The evolution is evidently harmonious in its details. The more the fore-limb becomes emancipated, the less is the hand called upon for menial duties which in other stocks necessitate the development of skin-thickenings, pads, callosities, or hoofs. It is the freed hand which is permitted to become the sensitive hand, and it is the freed and sensitive hand which now, so to speak, goes in advance of the animal and feels its way as it climbs through life. The animal no longer smells out an object subsequently to feel it with its nose; but it feels with its hand some object that comes within its reach in the customary round of arboreal activities, and it may or may not subsequently add to its knowledge of the object by smelling it. Tactile impressions gained through the hand are, therefore, constantly streaming into the brain of an arboreal animal, and new avenues of learning about its surroundings are being opened up as additions to the old olfactory and snout-tactile routes. With the development of the power of grasp, new and great possibilities come in. Much may be learned of an object that can be felt by the hand; much more of an object that can be grasped, lifted, and examined in the hands. When an object can be grasped and lifted it can be examined from every point of view, and the eyes must play a large part in this examination. Its whole outline, the texture of its surface, its hardness or softness, its size, temperature, and weight, can all be ascertained. It is difficult for us, with our perfected cerebration, to appreciate the difference which the power to grasp an object makes to an animal attempting to learn the nature of objects with which it comes in contact, but we may be sure that the difference was very great, and was made greater when the power to pick up the object and to examine it from all points of view was added.



Photograph by E. R. Sanborn, of the New York Zoological Society.

HE HAS TOO MANY HANDS.

Man's evolution is credited, first, to the development of the grasping power of the hand, and, secondly, *to the specialization of the feet for walking.* The anthropoid ape specialized overmuch, for he developed four hands and remained a tree-climber, while man became an earth-treader, and consequently earth-conqueror.

"It is even possible, Professor Wood Jones thinks, to connect the evolution of higher mental functions with the arboreal life of man's ancestors; to find a partial clue to the origin of those 'higher ideals of conduct' which some critics have alleged could not possibly be explained on an evolutionary basis."

It has already been pointed out that arboreal life leads to a reduction of the number of young produced at a birth. Says Dr. Wood Jones:

"The arboreal baby is born immature, and it is singularly dependent upon its mother in the precarious circumstances of life among the branches. There would seem to be no alternative in such a life; the baby must either be born a perfected tree-climber or it must be a more or less immature creature dependent upon others for its safe conduct among the branches. . . . Maternal care is, of course, perfectly well manifested in animals situated very differently from those we are studying; it is, in some of its manifestations, a wide-spread and primitive animal instinct. But the phrase 'maternal care' when applied to a mother that, in time of danger, defends a dozen helpless offspring connotes something rather different from its extension to a mother that carries a solitary offspring which clings to her throughout a somewhat prolonged infancy. . . . . . .

"Monkeys show the greatest concern in the well-being of their offspring. That they will defend them from attack is nothing, for such a display of maternal instinct is the common property of most living creatures, but the monkeys go further than this in the development of those numerous tendernesses for their young which in all accounts are, and can only be, likened to human parallels.

"With the anthropoids, so far as opportunities for studying in their natural state have been permitted, there is every evidence that maternal and paternal care is carried still further. . . . . . .

"This prolongation of infancy and the period of youthful dependence has probably a rather widely reaching influence. It calls for a much more prolonged exercise of parental care and control, and causes these attributes to be more or less permanent characteristics, rather than periodically recurring manifestations of an instinct. Again, the prolongation of infancy may be said to be the especial factor which created the family as a social unit. . . . In most large-littered animals the family tie loosens and dissolves as soon as the young are fully capable of fending for themselves. As the period of dependence of the solitary offspring becomes more protracted, the advent of the dissolution of the family is naturally delayed. . . . . . .

"But, it may be objected, many other mammals have lived in the trees; why did they not progress as far as the human stock? From what has preceded, the answer is perhaps obvious. Either they took to the trees too late, after they were already specialized (as the squirrels, for instance), or once there they became specialized too far (as the bats, or the apes and monkeys, which have four hands instead of two hands and two feet). It need not be pretended that this answer is all-sufficient, yet it undoubtedly contains a large part of the truth. Man's success in evolution must largely be ascribed to the fact that he has (except in brain) not evolved very far; he is in many respects still amazingly primitive."

TAKING JERUSALEM WITH AMERICAN PIPE—A recent British military report, quoted in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, January 9), goes so far as to say that the recent capture of Jerusalem from the Turks was due to conquering the Sinai desert by the aid of an American pipe-line 150 miles long. Major-General Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British War Office, says:

"In the campaign as a whole the greater accomplishment has been not the defeat of the Turks, but the conquest of the Sinai desert. The troops which fought at Gaza drank water from Egypt pumped through an American pipe-line, and were supplied over a broad-gage railroad laid clear across the 150 miles of desert which has defeated almost everybody that tried to conquer Egypt for centuries. Every ounce of material for the pipe-line, the railroad, and the other works came either from Great Britain or the United States. The fall of Jerusalem was made possible by industry, organization, and help of material from the United States."

The pipe was 12-inch steel tube laid on the surface.

ARE ENGINEERS NARROW-MINDED?

"SHOW ME"—that is the motto, not only of Missouri, but of the engineering profession, according to Charles M. Horton. It is a bad motto, he thinks, so far as it indicates a narrowly trained mind—one that looks no further than a slide-rule or pencil and paper. In *Industrial Management* (New York, December) Mr. Horton pleads for a wider training and experience for engineers, to bring them in closer touch with human nature and with the human factor in industry. He believes that the engineering mind is too narrow, and that the control of public affairs by engineers—now, he thinks, almost within their grasp—will never be realized until they turn to what he calls a "New Management," with a broader humanity for its outlook. He writes:

"Engineers are steadily moving into the forefront of the professions. This enviable position was once held by the clergy, then by the law, and then by medicine. Engineers now are having their turn—or soon will be having it. It is a responsible place in society. To lead, to guide—that is it. Therefore, bearing this tremendous responsibility, engineers should live cheek to jowl and elbow to elbow with society. Engineers should understand humanity—its foibles, its weaknesses, its governing sciences. Men in the profession should know something besides laws which have nothing to do with society as such. Mathematics never bred cats, for instance—tho mathematics might at times be strained to keep count of the kittens; nor has chemistry or physics ever accounted for John's red hair, when John's father and mother both have raven locks.

"Something is wrong with the profession—has been wrong from the first. Engineering courses are not quite what they should be—not quite complete. If they were, engineers would be different. They would think in channels somewhat broader than they do; they would see with clearer and more generous vision. Engineers must think in broader channels—must see with more generous vision—if, having once moved into the forefront, as they will, they would remain there—would not go back—as the clergy has gone back, as the law has gone back, as medicine is going back. Once to the front, engineers could stay there. They could stay there if only they would profit by the mistakes of their brethren in the older professions, and study the New Management. Which means that engineers have got to forget some things and learn some other things. Forgetting, and learning, they will have attained to mastery over the world. . . . . . .

"The human element, after all, despite mechanical perfection, despite the laws governing the sum of two figures, is the vital element, the element that makes or breaks—the one science above all sciences deserving of consideration and study on the part of the engineering fraternity.

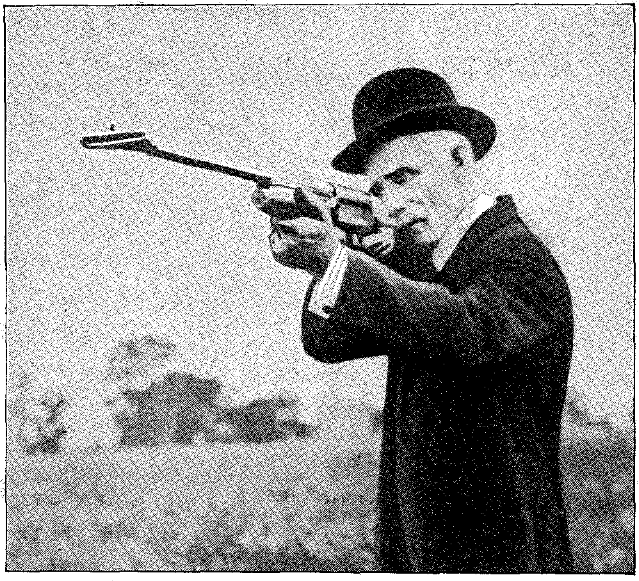
"Engineers as a race have not studied it. They have considered it, of course, as in the designing of apparatus; but this consideration for the most part may be summed up and dismissed—as it is summed up and dismissed in all drawing-rooms—in a single compound word, 'fool-proof.' Making a thing fool-proof, and the engineer, as he sees it, has done his bit. In this direction a few engineers have done a great big bit—automatic machinery in some fields creates wonder and amazement in the onlooker. But these instances have been rare—few and far between—and the work of a very small group of engineering minds. And while the word 'fool-proof'—itself symbolic of the mental attitude of the engineering world toward humanity at large—is a word well understood in engineering circles, yet the human element as a factor in the operating of machinery is not taken into consideration as much as it could be, should be, and will be, in time."

The engineer of the future, Mr. Horton tells the members of his profession, must apply other sciences than chemistry, physics, and mathematics. He must have a firm grip on what is known as the mental sciences, if he would lead. The average engineer knows very little about these and cares less. Quoting further:

"Out of all this emerges a broad general conviction. It is that the engineering mind, taken collectively, is a narrow mind. If it is a narrow mind—and, personally, I believe it is—it is so by reason of the specialized intensive training given engineers in preparation to pursue their profession. Of all the students in any university, 'engineers' are seen least on the campus, least in the gymnasium, least on the track and field. They haven't the time. It would be better for the profession if this were otherwise. Campus and gymnasium are places where the human side is brought out, and it is the human side that is lacking in development in the average engineer. Anything that would tend to develop this in the man would likewise tend to develop it in his profession. Recognition and knowledge of the foibles of humanity would broaden and soften. Thus he could not but exercise the fundamental laws surrounding the New Management to the betterment and advancement of the profession as a whole."

SHOOTING THROUGH A SLOT

A NEW KIND OF SHOTGUN has the end of its muzzle broadened out and flattened into a slot, to keep the shot together and make the sportsman's aim more accurate at long range. *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York), which describes this gun in its January issue, calls attention to its usefulness both in war and in sport; the principle, we are told, may be applied to artillery as well as to rifle-fire. To quote:



By courtesy of "The Popular Science Monthly," New York.

THE MUZZLE OF THIS GUN IS FLATTENED OUT,
And the shot issue in a horizontal line.

"From the time British sportsmen learned that hitting flying things was entirely possible, there has been a hundred years of endeavor to make a shotgun fire its shot charges more compactly, to the end that the density of the 'pattern' be sufficient to insure hits even at very long range.

"Now comes an inventor with a device to make a shotgun spread its charge even more than the normal 'cylinder' barrel, and not only to make it spread, but to produce a spread of a certain shape so as to increase the chances for a hit.

"For war-usage, this inventor has produced for the shotgun a muzzle flattened horizontally, until it is nothing more than a slot of a width equal to the diameter of the buckshot to be used; and of course running horizontally as the gun is held by the shooter. The result, says the inventor, is a 'pattern,' made with twelve buckshot, fourteen inches high by eight feet wide at a distance of thirty yards. In other words, at this range the gun shoots a horizontal line of round bullets, not one of which is higher or lower than seven inches from the average, all traveling in a 'line of skirmishers,' eight feet wide. Were men charging the trench at yard intervals, which is not now true, three or four of them would be hit with a bullet each. The device can be applied to cannon also, the load being changed to a charge of loose leaden bullets and the muzzle flattened out to allow them to pass out in a horizontal line only.

"For game-shooting what is needed is a little lever for quickly changing the horizontal position to a vertical one. Where the crossing duck or quail would have to run the gantlet of a shot charge spread out, say, fifteen feet from east to west, the walked-up game, rising suddenly, or the soaring duck, would call for a vertical position of the flattened muzzle."

THUMBS UP FOR MATHEMATICS

ONE MIGHT JUDGE by criticisms from certain quarters that algebra and geometry are in a precarious situation. Some educators advise abandoning these subjects in high schools in favor of what they consider more useful ones. Others would make them optional, or would endeavor to turn them into an easy and pleasant pastime. Such changes as these are said by some to be demanded by the public, and we are told that it is only a matter of time until algebra and geometry are relegated to the scrap-heap. Considering it a matter of interest to know what persons outside the mathematical world have to say as to the importance of mathematics in education, a committee of the Chicago Mathematics Club, in cooperation with a national committee of the Mathematical Association of America, recently sent a letter to prominent doctors, lawyers, merchants, bankers, etc., in Chicago, asking their opinion on this matter. In the committee's report, which is printed in *School and Society* (New York, November 17), they quote many extracts from the replies, which show, apparently, that men of affairs value mathematics as a school-study and do not favor the abandonment of algebra and geometry. For instance, Mr. John G. Shedd, president of Marshall Field & Co., writes:

"I firmly believe in the value of mental training derived from the study of mathematics, both the elementary and the higher branches. I know that training has been of especially great value to me, and the principles are constantly used in everyday business transactions. It seems to me that the aim of all branches of a school curriculum should be the development of analytical and logical thinking by the student. Nothing in my judgment tends more to this than thorough training in mental and written mathematics."

On the other hand, "a prominent clergyman," whose name is not given, says:

"Even the admitted value of geometry in training the logical faculties has to be discounted, because the faculty is there developed in a field entirely apart from any of the practical problems of life, and its general cultural value is therefore indirect and remote. This is not so much a matter of judgment on my part as a matter of practical experience. My judgment is that algebra and geometry are quite unnecessary as a part of general education, and that for purposes of general culture other subjects are much more useful in the curriculum of secondary education. Yet it is perfectly clear that engineering and architecture, not to mention certain branches of physics and astronomy, absolutely require a knowledge of algebra and geometry."

The opinion last quoted would seem to be an exception. Says the committee report:

"This is probably as representative a group of persons as could be selected. A larger group would not be likely to change results greatly. They are all busy men of affairs. That they should answer so fully is significant of the importance they attach to such matters. About 90 per cent. answer favorably to the importance of mathematics in secondary schools, some of them emphatically so. This is an overwhelming majority. An election with such a majority would be called a 'landslide.' While there are many factors which may enter to make the opinion of a single individual, or even of a small minority, of doubtful value, great importance must be attached to the opinion of such a majority. The members of such a group can not all be biased or prejudiced; they can not all be out of date in such matters, or be unacquainted with the trend of affairs in the educational world. The fact that they are successful men precludes any such notion. Some of them are giants in the business world, men to whom we look for leadership.

"However, the opinion of a minority, or even of a single individual, is not a negligible matter. These frequently suggest important lines of improvement, or they raise an issue and put to the test things that have come to us through tradition. When we recognize a fallacy in the argument of an opponent we are reassured in the position we take. Those who have opposed the teaching of mathematics in the high schools—where they have exprest themselves beyond the mere answer 'no'—seem to think of mathematics as a tool. To them its only value seems to be direct application for the sciences or for the doing of the world's work. This is a mistake. . . . The direct application of mathematics to other fields is of secondary importance. Its chief values are in giving culture and mental discipline. It trains in logical and abstract thinking, it cultivates the power of concentration, it gives speed and accuracy to our mental activities."

ANOTHER STEP TOWARD THE "TALKING MOVIE"

MANY THOUSAND INVENTORS, noting that the phonograph and the moving picture have both reached a high degree of perfection, have asked why they can not be combined so that our moving pictures may talk as well as move, and many of them have patented devices to make movies talk. Talking pictures have even held the stage for considerable periods, and have been interesting, if not convincing. But up to date nothing of the kind has been good enough to achieve commercial success. The trouble is in synchronization—making the phonograph-record and the picture register so exactly that one shall never get the least bit ahead of the other or lag behind. The difficulty about this has been that the phonograph-record and the moving-picture film are essentially different things, secured by different machinery and exhibited in a different way. A step toward a solution of the problem has been made by Eugene Lauste, a French inventor, who played an early part in the development of the moving picture. Lauste has devised a method of photographing a sound-record directly on the moving-picture film, so that the actor's voice and his movements can not help synchronizing. If this invention reaches the commercial stage, we may have the talking movie in a form where it will be worth while. Says a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, December 22):

"The problem, simple as it appears at first, is a most difficult one; for one thing, there is the question of evolving suitable means of synchronizing the pictures and the sounds, for it is obvious that they must be kept in step. And even if this question is satisfactorily answered, the amplified sounds from the conventional phonograph are far from realistic. Lastly, how is one going to secure a continuous record for a film 1,000, 2,000, or even 5,000 feet long? . . . . . .

"The Lauste talking-picture system replaces the usual phonograph with a photographic method of recording sound, and a selenium cell and telephone system for getting the sounds from the photographic record. No stylus of any kind is used; in fact, there are no mechanical movements used in reproducing the sound other than the constant moving of the film in front of the selenium cell. The sound-waves are said to be reproduced with utmost fidelity; and since they are placed on the same film as their corresponding images, the synchronism between the two is absolute and rigid. Furthermore, the sound-records can be made in any length, just as motion-picture films can be made in practically any length.

"In making a talking picture of a scene by the Lauste method the players are not obliged to talk into a horn, as is customary when phonographs are employed. Sensitive microphones are distributed about the scene, either out of range of the camera or suitably camouflaged, to record the sounds; and the players, not being constantly reminded by huge horns that they are being 'registered' for utterances as well as for actions, are naturally better able to do full justice to the respective rôles.

"The sound-waves, impinging on the microphones, are transferred to a circuit which includes a storage-battery and a highly sensitive string galvanometer. The string or wire of the galvanometer is suspended in the field of powerful electromagnets, and the slightest fluctuation in the current passing through it causes considerable distortion. A beam of light from a powerful arc-lamp rigidly mounted at the rear of the camera passes through the galvanometer and, in a greatly magnified form, throws a shadow of the wire on the steadily moving film behind a narrow horizontal slot. The wire being so arranged that one side of the exposed film is always in the shadow, the developed film shows a straight edge and a series of 'peaks' quite suggestive of a profile map of a mountain range."

The camera for talking pictures is large and complicated, for it must record both the pictures and the sound. The front is devoted to the usual mechanism, while the rear includes the arc-lamp and the galvanometer. The movement of the film is intermittent, at the rate of twenty images per second, while through the sound-recorder it is continuous. It is not feasible, therefore, to reproduce images and sound-records side by side. Mr. Lauste hastens to assure us that this is no disadvantage, and that even splices in the film do not noticeably affect the result. The writer goes on:

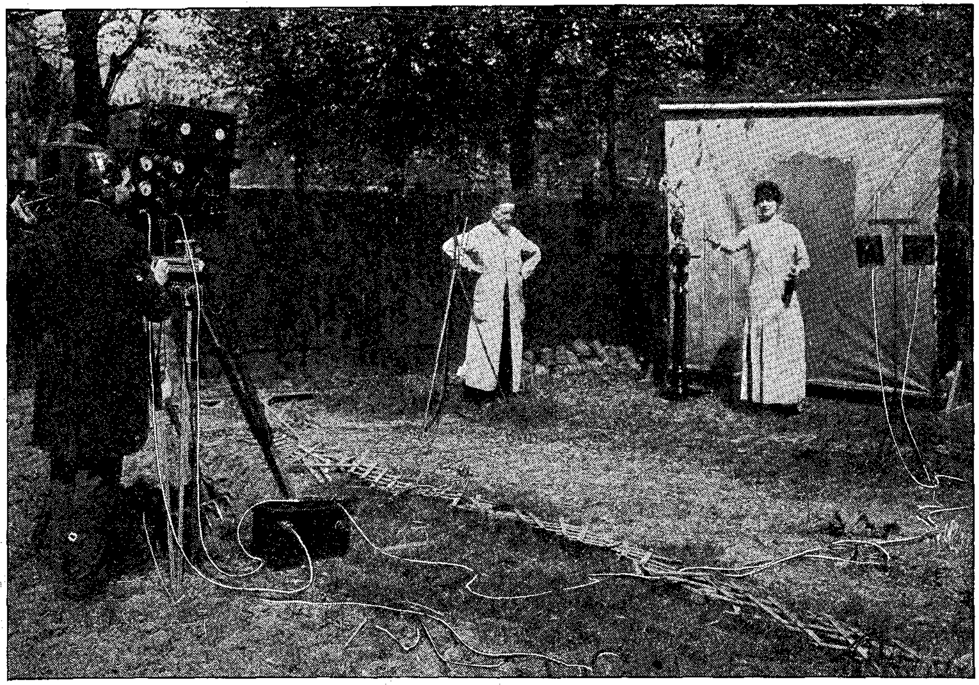
"The galvanometer is the heart of the sound-recorder, hence the inventor has given considerable attention to its design. In the earlier form he used a single wire . . . [but] in a more recent form two wires are used. . . . The resulting sound-record is a double row of 'peaks.' . . . . . .

"A strong source of light is gathered into a sharp beam and projected through the sound-bearing section of the film and upon a selenium cell. . . . As the film is rapidly moved in front of the selenium cell, the resistance of an electric current passing through it is altered in proportion to the amount of light falling on the sensitive material, which, as is well known, has the property of changing its resistance according to the degree of illumination. . . . By using two rows of sound 'peaks,' the inventor uses a larger area of the selenium cell, resulting in much better results.

"The rest of the reproducing process is simple. A sensitive relay is used in circuit with the selenium cell, while a loud-speaking telephone of special design, and operating on a pneumatic principle which the inventor can not make public at present, receives a current of constantly varying strength from a second circuit. This current is converted into sound-waves, which, in an amplified form, are propagated throughout a large theater.

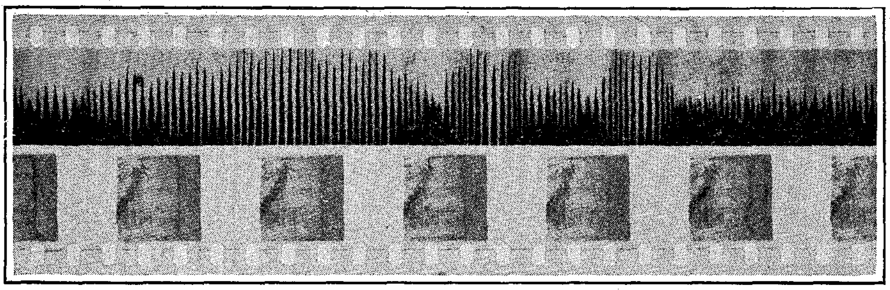
"Public exhibitions of the new talking pictures were given in England at various times during the past few years, and even the most exacting of English critics have credited Mr. Lauste with a marvelous system of recording sounds. At the present moment the inventor is busily engaged in repairing his equipment, which has been rather badly handled in the journey to America, so that exhibitions are not possible as yet.

"While in its present state of development the talking-picture system just described is claimed to be ready for the public, Mr. Lauste is the first to admit that many refinements remain to be made to bring the system still closer to the ideal. Indeed, he has developed an ingenious system of flickerless cinematography which . . . employs no shutter, yet blends one picture into the next. . . . Together with the sound-recorder, these two contributions appear to be a big step toward the ultimate goal of motion-pictures."


Illustrations with this article by courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

MAKING A "TALKING MOVIE."

Note the microphones placed about and the receivers worn by the camera-man enabling him to "listen in."


A STRIP OF NEGATIVE TALKING-PICTURE FILM.

With the sound-record above the picture images.

COST PLUS TEN PER CENT.

IF YOU WERE A CONTRACTOR and your pay was to be 10 per cent. of what you spent on the job, would you try to spend much or little? Human nature is weak, and we need not be surprized to learn that in war-contracts awarded by the Government on this basis there has been much waste, because whenever the contractor could manage to make his expenses large he was by this very means also increasing his profits. *Machinery* (New York, January), which gives this information to its readers, suggests a modification of the "cost-plus" plan, whereby the contractor's profits are decreased instead of increased if he "kites" expenses. The present scheme, the writer says, penalizes efficiency and honesty. We read:

"*Machinery* ventures to suggest to the earnest men who place government contracts that it should be practicable for them so to arrange the cost-plus-percentage plan that it would be to the interest of the contractor as well as the Government for him to keep his costs down. Assume, for example, that at the outset a maximum fair price be determined as nearly as possible, the contractor to be allowed, say, 10 per cent. for profit (or whatever percentage is deemed fair); now stipulate that for every 5 per cent. the contractor saves the Government on this estimated cost he be allowed, say, 2 per cent. extra profit. On the other hand, for every 5 per cent. that he exceeds the stipulated cost he loses 2 per cent.; in other words, if the actual cost of a contract were estimated at, say, one million dollars, the contractor's profits would be 10 per cent., or $100,000. If the contractor could cut the cost 20 per cent., or to $800,000, his profits would be 18 per cent. of $800,000, or $144,000. But if his costs went up to $1,100,000, his profits would be cut to 6 per cent. of this amount, or to $66,000.

"It is quite evident that under such an arrangement it would be to the interest of the contracting manufacturer to keep his costs down, because the lower the costs the greater his profits. On the other hand, if he could not keep his costs within the predetermined fair figure, it is quite equitable that he should share some of the loss with the Government in the form of decreased profits."

WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *by the* UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, *and especially designed for High School Use*

THE USES OF CORN

© International Film Service, N. Y.

HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food Administrator.

"CORN—OUR NATIONAL FOOD!" Such was the title of our last article. And we learned that such a description of corn is entirely appropriate. In fact, those three words—"Our National Food"—tell in a nutshell practically the whole story. "Our"—in the sense that corn, in origin and development, is American. "National"—for the reason that in every crisis of our nation's history corn has proved a stanch support. And "Food"—because it has the power in so vast a measure to nourish and strengthen.

THE FOOD VALUE OF CORN—It is for its value as food that it is especially needful to-day to study the relation between corn and this country's people. And this article, passing over the rest of corn's vast range of usefulness, will treat it solely as an item of food for human beings. For it is as complete a human food as any other cereal grain—wheat, rice, oats, rye, or barley. Many analyses have been made to compare the composition and food value of those cereals, but as a general conclusion it may be said that those foods are interchangeable so far as their nutritive value is concerned. Corn, to be sure, has been shown to be somewhat less rich in body-*building* elements (protein) than the other cereal grains; but to offset this, corn is a more abundant source of bodily *energy* than the cereal grains mentioned above, owing to the fact that it contains nearly twice as much fat as they.

THE VARIETIES OF CORN—There are many varieties of corn, differing in color, such as white, yellow, red, blue, and black. But these differ little either in composition or nutritive value. All statements to the contrary usually take their rise from the fact that certain sections of the country have strong popular prejudices in regard to which corn is best. Thus the Southern States prefer white corn and the Northern yellow; whereas the red, black, and blue varieties are most frequently used in the Southwest.

The human beings of this country ought to be making greater use of corn products at present in their daily diet. The corn products of which this is especially true are corn-meal, hominy, grits, corn-starch, corn-sirup, and corn-oil.

THE USES OF CORN-MEAL—There are a great number of useful ways in which corn-meal may be easily and palatably used in cooking. Corn bread is probably the most widely practical and popular of all. But in addition are hasty pudding or mush, hoe-cake, corn pone, corn griddle-cakes, and Indian pudding. And there are many more. To-day, one of the most important uses for corn-meal is its mixture with wheat flour in bread-making. An admixture as high as twenty-five per cent. corn-meal has been proved to be both practical and appetizing.

Hominy consists of the whole grain of the corn with the hull removed. Tho crusht, it is still coarse. Grits is hominy granulated into finer particles. Both hominy and grits are largely used in the South, both as vegetable and cereal, but they deserve a nation-wide use.

All good cooks understand the many uses for corn-starch, but the possibilities of corn-sirup are less widely known. Not only can it be used on the table as other sirups are, but in making cakes, pies, and pastry, its strength as a "sweetener" is only slightly less than that of cane- or beet-sugar.

Least well known of all these corn products is corn-oil. Formerly it was utilized chiefly in various manufacturing processes, but modern methods of refining it have brought it to a state where it can be employed as a useful and practical substitute for animal fats.

Thus, you see, the use of corn products is accomplishing a triple end: saving wheat, saving sugar, saving fats. The use of corn-meal saves wheat; that of corn-sirup, sugar; and corn-oil, animal fats. And their use means not a sacrifice but a new range of appetizing dishes.

WHY THE PRICE OF CORN IS HIGH—It is bound to occur to many that no present-day discussion of corn should fail to say something of its present price. And yet under present war-time conditions it would be attempting the impossible to make a statement on any one date which would apply equally to all parts of the country. And you will realize the reason for this if you recall the series of articles on Transportation and Food. We learned that *congestion of transportation facilities is bound to affect the movement, the supply, and the prices of staple food-stuffs.* Only when transportation conditions become normal is it practical or worth while to try to discuss or forecast price conditions of corn or any other food requiring shipment. That is one of the fundamental reasons why the food problems of war-time are far more complex than the same problems in days of peace.

But dollars and cents have nothing to do with the great, basic rule that every man, woman, and child in the country to-day should use corn-meal and other corn products in abundance.

And why? To help win the war.

HOW CORN MAY HELP WIN THE WAR—And how? Because when we use more corn, the Allies—our associates in the war—can use more wheat. And wheat is what they need. Already in their bread they are using all the corn-meal possible. They can not grind corn, for they have not the mills. They can not use corn-meal instead of wheat in their daily diet, as we do, because neither their cooks nor their appetites are adapted to it. Wheat they must have. And wheat we can give them—*if* we will eat corn. And only then. *There isn't enough wheat in the country for us to have it, and for them, too. We must make our choice—give or keep. And that choice also means—win or lose the war.*

Many of the possible uses of corn in your family have been outlined in this article. But its biggest use to-day—the biggest use of all—is to help win the war.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. What sort of corn-meal dishes, in addition to those mentioned, have you eaten?

2. Name all the ways you can think of in which corn-meal can be used.

3. What is meant by an admixture? What other admixtures besides corn is it practical to add to wheat flour. Why is it advisable to use as large an admixture as possible.

4. Does your family use hominy or grits? If not, why?

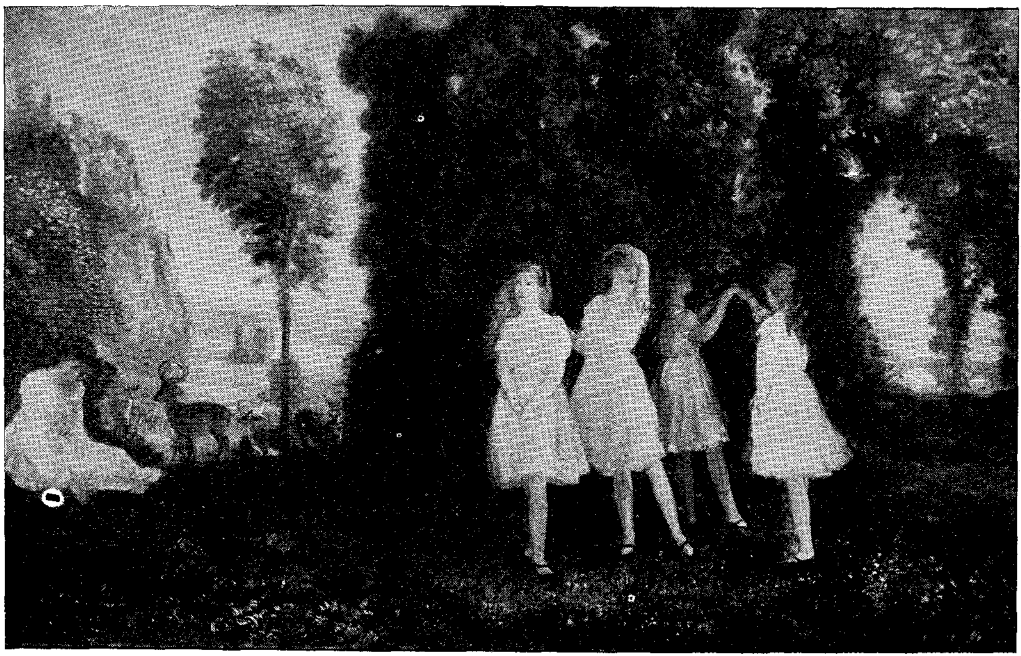
5. In addition to corn-oil, what other oils are used as substitutes for animal fats in cooking?

6. Three previous articles of this series dealt with Transportation and Food. From what you learned from them, tell how transportation difficulties might have a tendency to keep the supply of corn-meal in your town short, or to increase its price.

LETTERS - AND - ART

BEAUTY FOR THE PROFIT OF THE BLIND

FOR A PAINTER TO UNROLL the whole record of his work is given to few while they live. That, as Mr. Frederick James Gregg points out in *Vanity Fair* (December), is usually reserved for *post-mortem* honors. Mr. Arthur B. Davies will taste something aforetime of what men say of one's labors after the laborer has passed on. There is being held in the Macbeth Galleries in New York a "retrospective" exhibition of Mr. Davies's work for the relief, as Mr. Gregg's fine phrase is, "of the soldiers who have lost their sight fighting for civilization and in defense of the arts which are most conspicuously associated with the name of France." For the benefit of his unfortunate brothers in art, Mr. Davies lays bare his soul to the critics as well as to the indulgent gaze of the visitor. A "retrospective" exhibition often presents matter for confusing judgments, for, as Mr. Gregg says:



Pictures by courtesy of the Macbeth Galleries.

AN EARLY WORK OF ARTHUR B. DAVIES.

This picture, called "Children Dancing," suggests to a critic moods that come closest to those found in the poetry of Shelley—"far removed from the external universe of ordinary experience and vision."

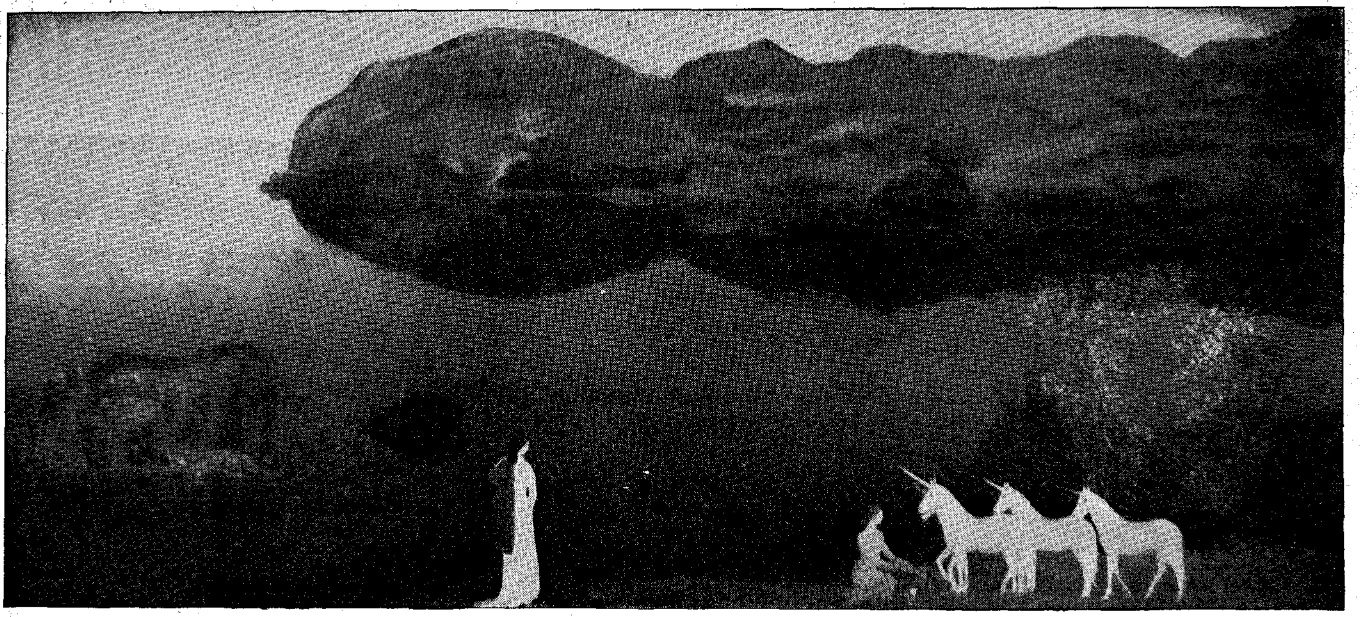
"An artist may have painted out of every mood and may not have retained any mood for long. He naturally has a fondness for his latest mood. The result is that a large quantity of his work, of great interest, as showing his development, is hidden from view. Or he may, unjustly to himself, feel like doing what he can to suppress his earlier things, just as George Moore, the novelist, used to buy up all the copies of 'Mike Fletcher,' one of his best books, and throw them into the river. The proper attitude of the artist toward his work was exprest happily by 'A. E.,' in speaking of some of his older poems, as follows: 'However imperfect they seemed, I did not feel that I could in after hours melt and remold and make perfect the form if I was unable to do so in the intensity of conception, when I was in those heavens we breathe for a moment and then find they are not for our clay.'"

The paintings of Mr. Davies's earlier moods show us landscapes that strike Mr. Gregg as coming closest to those found in the poetry of Shelley. "The latter are far removed from reality, from the external universe of ordinary experience and vision. But all the same they are more vivid than if they reminded us of what we had seen ourselves." To Mr. Royal Cortissoz, critic of the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Davies from the first "seemed in some sort a descendant of Piero di Cosimo," a painter of the Italian Renaissance, who "hadn't a tithe of Botticelli's gift for composition," whose technique was "immeasurably weaker," but who illustrated "to perfection the charm of the painter artlessly seeking after glimpses that would make him less forlorn." It is the poetic tie, "the tie of the imagination," that binds Davies to Piero di Cosimo. Mr. Cortissoz writes:

"What Mr. Davies may see is doubtless important to him, but it is what he feels that is important to us. One looks, in the first place, to be sure, at what he makes of nature, and it is instantly obvious that he has a very close and sympathetic grasp upon landscape. From his 'Lake in the Sierras' and from several other long, horizontal panels of the same character, it is plain that he could achieve repute merely as a painter of forest and water if he chose to do so. But his landscape is no more than a setting for his ideas. Let the reader look at the 'Unicorns' if he wants a tangible demonstration of our reason for calling Mr. Davies a modern Piero di Cosimo, a child of the Renaissance born out of his time. Making due allowance for the heightened naturalism of the scene, inevitable in a painting of the twentieth century, the essential charm of the thing nevertheless remains that of the Italian master, the charm of a subject bodied forth from a man's mind and only incidentally supported by a realistic representation of the facts of nature. Realistic? The picture has truth, yes, the truth of the visible world, but it hardly counts beside the beguiling play of the artist's imagination. And with him, too, as with Piero, the precise imaginative meaning of the work is of less importance than the vague, pervasive sense of mythical romance and beauty. All through the exhibition, catalog in hand, we come upon odd titles: 'Flume of Destiny,' 'Clothed in Dominion,' 'Homage to the Ocean,' and so on. It is a mistake to give them any thought. 'Abracadabra' would do as well for any one of the paintings. There is an aptness, sometimes, it is true, in the artist's legend. The dancing figure in 'Out of the Dew' might well be a wraith of the dawn. 'Rustle of Autumn' is another instance of title and meaning accurately matched. But as a rule the specific point aimed at—if there really is one—is of no great consequence. It is the mood that tells."

It is personality, remarks the *Tribune* critic, "that in the long run always settles an artist's fate." After stating this the critic is forced to question why, "since Mr. Davies is so rich in the precious tincture," does he "leave us with the conviction that he has not quite affirmed himself a master?" Why, again:

"Why is this voluminous collection of paintings, drawings,



"THE UNICORNS."

A picture that places its painter, Arthur B. Davies, as "a modern Piero di Cosimo, a child of the Renaissance born out of his time."

and etchings, so abounding in the sense of beauty, provocative also of the troublous suspicion that there is somewhere in the artist an incurable weakness? His is a fascinating art, beyond all question, but it does not impose itself as the source of an unfailing spell. The explanation comes into view as the chronology of the exhibition unfolds, and we presently observe Mr. Davies enmeshed in the theories of a modernistic, cubistic hypothesis. Then we begin to see what has gone wrong with him, and as we think it over we wonder if he was not all along, from the very beginning, headed for catastrophe. At the heart of his primitivism the canker of sophistication has been gnawing away, and finally it has done its deadly work. Look at his early productions, and see how simply he painted the women and children in such pictures as 'Madonna,' or 'The Throne,' or 'The Glade.'

"The allegorical pieces which follow are done in much the same spirit. They are imaginative in a very fine and lofty sense, but they embody, like Piero's pictures, the dreams of a trusting child. Then the dreams turn to speculations. Mr. Davies begins to harbor that maleficent thing — a purpose. We do not know just what it is. We only know that the old naive scenes, peopled with creatures of faery, give place to what we suppose are to be called, in the jargon of the modernist, 'arabesques of form.' Instead of the fantom images which ravish us in 'Unicorns,' we are introduced to swarms of nude figures, as in 'The Great Mother,' or 'Freshness of the Wounded,' signifying some recondite, esoteric aim, and the painter's original charm completely disappears. Sophistication has crept in and knocked his primitivism into a cocked hat. The more he thinks, where once he was evidently satisfied to dream and to feel, the more *outre* he becomes, and, what is worse, ugliness usurps the rule of beauty.

"This, of course, is the tragic loss his art has sustained. No one in his senses could grudge a painter the fun of making new experiments, but it becomes an exasperating business when they lead him to the production of garish, banal things. We shall hear, no doubt, in the course of this exhibition, which lasts for a month and is bound to make a good deal of talk, much about the 'evolution' of the painter's art, how he was drawn from the naive delineation of his poetic fancies to a more and more abstract consideration of form and design, and so on *ad nauseam*. Evolutionary fiddlesticks! Mr. Davies, who bore a wand of enchantment in his hand when he exercised his brush in his first period, and went on wielding it to exquisite purpose for years, has capriciously exchanged it for some queer 'scientific' instrument and paints preposterous decorations like 'The Dawning.' For the beautiful impressions of form which he gives us in his 'Flume of Destiny' he substitutes the grotesque stencilings of 'The Dancers.' Once he painted out of sheer inspiration. Now, if we may judge by the deplorable results, he is painting out of a formula. He is searching after a new rhythm, no longer the rhythm of nature, but that of a cubistic laboratory."

PLOT FAILURES IN GREAT FICTION

A NEW CRITIC OF LITERATURE has arisen in the world of the movies. He is the scenario writer, who, when confronted by the conviction that all the good stories had been filmed, found that a possible recourse might be made to the works of "standard fiction." What Paul West, one of these craftsmen, discovered when he essayed this field was "scarcely worth considering." The "average 'standard,'" he says in the New York *Sun*, "when it is stript of dialog, word-painting, and style hypnotism," presents a "pretty crude and unconvincing plot." He tried the test on Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre," and came a cropper, for reasons given above. Thus:

"One of the biggest producing firms asked me to make an adaptation for a woman star of a novel which, I think, has for forty or fifty years been more talked of than any other ever written. It made its author famous; it has always been considered a 'standard.' I had read it years ago and remembered it fairly clearly. The heroine was a persecuted, lovable thing; the hero a suffering, noble gentleman. To be sure, with a wife living he tried to marry the heroine bigamously, but the circumstances, as I recalled them, justified his action, and the heroine nobly forgave him. A little later the wife was providentially removed, and hero and heroine entered into the connubial bliss which they deserved.

"In rereading the book I actually had to gasp at the story. The hero was a criminally inclined cad, whose unlawful act could not be justified by any of the author's specious arguments, which covered page after page; the heroine was a fool and so talkative that I had no sympathy for her; the 'mystery' of the book was so simple and foolish; in fact, the story was wrong from beginning to end when I stript it and examined it for screen purposes.

"But the producers and the star wanted to do it, so I did it into a 'scenario.' I changed the story. Not that I thought myself a better author than the one who wrote it, but because I knew that to try to convince an audience that a man was justified legally and morally in marrying a girl when he knew his wife was alive would be hopeless. And to try to make them believe that the girl was a reasoning human being when she couldn't solve a 'mystery' that was poked in her face all the time would not do either.

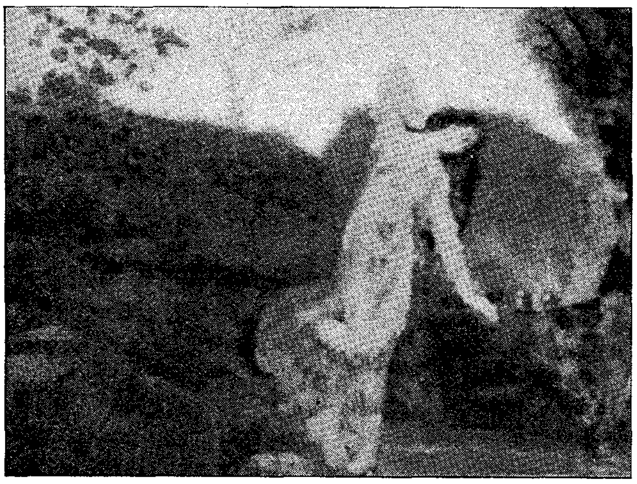
"The movie does not argue nor preach, nor can it deceive with false clues or dress up with fancy verbiage. It presents its plots as a series of connected pictures that tell a story and try to be interesting. To the printed book or play, in which every device can be used to groom a plot that is knock-kneed and bald, it is merciless. A plot is like a woman: you can dress a woman up, paint her face and pad her where she needs padding, and she will get by. That is what an author can do to a plot in a book or on the stage, but the movie strips that plot of its clothing and cosmetics."

This unavailability for the movies presented by the plot-inadequacies of the classics of our literature has not yet overcome the "advertising" value of a big title in the minds of movie producers. "The exhibitors throughout the country have the idea that the public wants titles." Their cry is: "Give us titles, names of books and plays that are known so that we can advertise them!" With results in increased money costs, for—

"Play-brokers and literary agents, executors and publishers know the demand and charge accordingly. It would astound the public to know some of the prices paid for books and plays almost before they are read—I refer now to current stories and stage successes—simply to get titles.

"This, of course, excludes the original motion-picture play. I do not maintain that many of the right sort for the screen are being written. There has been too little encouragement for authors capable of writing real cinema plays to give it their serious attention. Even at that I maintain that the average original story produced is a good deal better than the average 'title' picture, simply because it has been written for the screen."

A WAR-TIME SAW—"Wise saws and modern instances" is a phrase of Shakespeare that emphasizes the appropriateness of rhythmic reminders for exigencies of to-day. England and France furnish a good example which appears in the Paris *Figaro*. It might indeed be taken almost as a case of exchange of international courtesies. France early in the war became aware of the spy peril, and posted up the notice: "*Taisez-vous! Méfiez-vous:*" (Hold your tongue! Use caution!) England followed suit, and America may well learn early the folly of indiscriminate talking. A French officer sends to *Le Figaro* a quatrain that he says he found posted up in large letters at a great railway station. He offers it as an illustration of the simple and naive manner with which attention of soldiers is attracted and their souls impress—"those grown-up children who are Britain's soldiers." Here are both versions:



"OUT OF THE DEW."

A dancing figure by the earlier Mr. Davies which might well be regarded as "a wraith of the dawn."

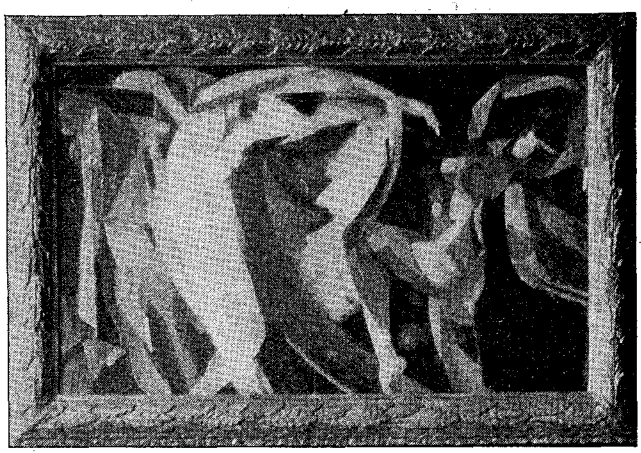
A wise old owl lived in an oak;
The more he saw, the less he spoke,
The less he spoke, the more he heard.
Soldiers should imitate that old bird!

Following is his "literal" translation into French:

Un sage et vieil hibou demeurait dans un chêne;
Le plus il en voyait, le moins il en parlait,
Et le moins il parlait, le plus il entendait.
D'imiter cet oiseau, soldats, prenez la peine!

HOW THE SCHOOLS CAN HELP

IN NORMAL TIMES the boy, or a considerable portion of the genus, was not inaptly described by Shakespeare as "creeping like snail unwillingly to school." The unrest of war has probably to some extent given him a quickened pace in the other direction. The first half of the school year gives figures which enable the United States Bureau of Education to report that high-school enrolment falls nearly 50,000 below expectation, while elementary enrolment is not "materially affected." Figures from 1,411 cities and 698 counties or districts show that 6,959,262 elementary pupils are attending school, an increase of 167,792 over 1916; and 863,664 are in the high schools, with an excess of 16,167 over 1916. It seems that the "normal theoretical increase would have been 64,345 (9½ per cent. per year). The actual increase is 16,167. The decrease from normal high-school enrolment is, therefore, about 48,000. The city high schools, where the loss is naturally greater, "show an increase over last year, but a decrease of about 10 per cent. from a normal high-school enrolment." To quote a section of the report:



"STUDY FOR THE *DANSE*,"

Showing "the sophisticated" Mr. Davies of later day adventuring among the vagaries of modern cubist art.

"For boys in city high schools there is a loss of 570 in the first year, 584 in the second, 926 in the third, and 24 in the fourth. There is a tendency for fourth-year students to remain to complete the high-school course.

"For girls in city high schools there are gains in every year as follows: First year, 1,840; second, 3,057; third, 1,513; fourth, 2,987."

The temptation that besets active boys to cast aside books and be off where life's pulses beat faster is recognized as a present-day danger. In August the Bureau of Education, seconded by a stirring letter from President Wilson, urged pupils to remain in school, and those not eligible for the selective draft to continue their courses in colleges and technical schools. This organization does not blind itself to the fact that the growing boy, too young to fight, must yet be given a chance to serve. In another circular recently issued it shows how the schools may help win the war, and how they may tackle the problems "that will be even more insistent after the war." It urges, first, "the utilization of the schools as a means of spreading information" among the people, and also of informing the Government what is going on in various communities. Secondly, "the extension and intensifying of vocational education," because "the need for skilled workers in every occupation is felt to-day as never before." Thirdly, "the extension of physical training and recreational opportunities. Physical defects, as revealed in the training-camps and by the examinations of the men drawn into the service by the selective draft, furnish abounding argument for systematic physical training. Military experts are agreed that physical education affords a sound basis for military training."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THINKS WE COULD PRAY THE KAISER OFF HIS THRONE

UP AMONG THE HILLS of beautiful Warminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, there is a man whose confidence in the efficacy of prayer is such that he believes it quite possible to pray the Kaiser off his throne. He has some ground for his belief, as for fourteen years, he declares, all the needs of "Prayer Farm" have been supplied solely through daily appeals to the Great Provider. The man is Dr. Albert Oetinger, "Prayer Master" of one of the strangest communities in the United States where two hundred children are fed, clothed, and cared for spiritually. The doctor's confidence in the power of prayer has not been misplaced, as he established what he calls the "Principality of Great Faith" with nothing but "a bucket, a broom, a prayer, and a Bible." And since that time, fourteen years ago, neither he nor his assistants, Dr. Oetinger declares, have asked any living mortal for aid.

A SCHOOLROOM AT THE "CHRIST'S HOME."

Two hundred children are fed, clothed, and cared for spiritually in this home, where sole dependence for securing all the necessities of life is placed on prayer.

The official title of the institution is "Christ's Home for Homeless and Destitute Children," and the two hundred or more young inmates come from homes of misery and neglect in the big cities, the juvenile courts, and the children's aid societies. And they are of all ages and faiths. There are fifty workers and instructors in the institution, and they all share Dr. Oetinger's faith.

"God help the nation that has forgotten how to pray," says the "Prayer Master" of "Prayer Farm." "If the hundred millions of persons of these United States daily fell to their knees and prayed earnestly for victory of American arms in the cause of world-liberty we would soon see the Kaiser topple from his throne and world-peace restored."

Dr. Oetinger's methods are quite practical, and the daily needs of the Farm are all carefully enumerated in the prayers. Says a writer in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* who visited the Farm:

> "Three times each day, at sunrise, noon, and sunset, the children and workers sink to their knees and lay their needs before the Almighty in prayer.
>
> "Before prayer-time the 'Prayer Master' compiles a list of the needs of 'Prayer Farm.' These needs usually include butter, potatoes, baking-powder, soda, flour, and other food-supplies, shoes and clothing for the children, harness for the horses, feed for chickens, and other supplies needed to conduct a large farm community.
>
> "The 'Prayer Master' never prays for more than a day's supply of anything. The hoarding of supplies of any kind he believes is imposing upon the will of God. He told me that nearly all prayers are answered within a week's time, and frequently, he said, the answer comes in a swift, material way, before morning.
>
> "Here is a partial list of the real substantial things which Dr. Oetinger told me had been 'prayed into' the 'Principality of Great Faith':
>
> "A farm of 144 acres, with up-to-date barns, out-buildings, and farming-implements.
>
> "Daily sustenance for more than two hundred children and fifty workers.
>
> "A complete equipment for the quarrying of stone.
>
> "A water-supply system costing $2,700.
>
> "A boys' dormitory and a girls' dormitory.
>
> "A cottage for workers.
>
> "Three schools, including a finely equipped industrial school for instructing the children in the various trades.
>
> "A chapel.
>
> "A full equipment for a print-shop, including a job press and several fonts of type.
>
> "Ovens for a modern bakery which turns out several hundred loaves weekly.
>
> "Machinery for knitting stockings.
>
> "A 10-horse-power boiler and a 10-horse-power gasoline engine.
>
> "Twenty-four cows, 14 horses, a drove of hogs, and 300 chickens.
>
> "Ample evidence that no provision is made for the future at 'Prayer Farm' was furnished recently by the burning of one of the dormitories. The building carried no insurance; nothing at the farm is insured, for it is the belief of the 'Prayer Master' that to insure is to 'gamble on the will of God.'"

While the ruins were still smoking Dr. Oetinger called his assistants together and a fervent prayer was made for the restoration of the building. Already more than $2,000 has been received in donations for the erection of a new dormitory. But, says the writer in *The Public Ledger:*

> "The most surprizing and inspiring feature of 'Prayer Farm' is the morale of those two hundred or more children who have been snatched from some of the most dissolute homes in Pennsylvania. There is nothing of the institutional brand on these youngsters. There is nothing of the furtive 'reform-school cunning' in their appearance. Instead, their cheeks are aglow with health and vigor, their eyes are straightforward and confident, their step betrays buoyancy, and their young voices have a ring of real happiness.

"It was plain to the writer, as the 'Prayer Master' led the way through the dormitories to the athletic field, where dozens of youngsters were enjoying healthful exercise, and to the tents, where careful nurses were looking after the needs of foundlings, that this man of faith and prayer loved every one of these children from the bottom of his soul. It was evident, too, that love was returned in large volumes.

"A boy not a year old hobbled toward Dr. Oetinger on one leg. The right leg of the child had been cut off at the knee, but he was an unusally strong child, and he hobbled about almost as fast as its playmates could walk. Dr. Oetinger caught the boy up in his arms, and the one-legged child snuggled there contentedly.

"'The mother of this boy,' said the 'Prayer Master,' 'became intoxicated, and dropt him on the railroad-track down in Schuylkill. An engine came along and took off one of the little fellow's legs.'"

BOYS WHO ARE TAUGHT TO PRAY.

And the head of the "Christ Home" believes if our hundred million daily "prayed earnestly for victory of American arms in the cause of world liberty, we should soon see the Kaiser topple from his throne."

Dr. Oetinger is a mild-mannered, bearded man with blue eyes that radiate spirituality and kindness, says the writer. His sincerity is plainly evident. With a comprehensive sweep of his arm he said:

"All of the things you see on this place God has given us through prayer. Recently we were obliged to kill four of our horses because of old age. We earnestly prayed to God to replace these animals, for we needed them sorely. Within one week God placed it in the heart of a person unknown to us to give us four horses. Over there in the field you can see them working.

"We told God we needed a printing-press, and he gave it to us. A little while ago we prayed for a Ferguson stitcher; go out into the stocking-shop and you will see it there. We needed a boiler, and we prayed one week for it. You will find it in the boiler-room, for God answered our prayer.

"The inspiration of the daily communication with God has drawn many gifted men to the 'Principality of Great Faith' as workers. They work without money compensation. We have physicians, dentists, lawyers, civil engineers, blacksmiths, printers, machinists, and molders here—men who have withdrawn from the battles of the material world to consecrate their lives to prayer.

"You ask if the world is drawing nearer to prayer. I can see no evidences of it. I see only evidences that the earth has slipt its moorings, and is drifting away from prayer."

In the financial statement contained in the last annual report we find that the year was started on October 1, 1916, with $536.81 on hand. The receipt of the following twelve months was $17,011.92. Of this $14,531.87 came from donations and legacies and the rest as income from industry. In the itemized expenses it is to be seen that only $199.50 was paid out for "wages" and $107.75 for workers' personal use. The cash on hand, October 1, 1917, was $150.96. No one has ever been personally applied to for anything, declares this *Annual Report*, yet "since the beginning of the work God in answer to prayer only, without any solicitation whatever, has sent in the sum of $171,543.39." We read:

"While the Home is strictly undenominational, it is distinctly Christian, altho all creeds are admitted. Each child is brought to Jesus Christ and taught to accept him as his Savior just as early as it is possible for the young mind to grasp the truth."

HIGH MORAL TONE OF OUR BOYS IN FRANCE

THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS among our fighting men in France in respect to vice and drunkenness have been set out clearly from authoritative sources following the charges made by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, and the charge has therefore, in this negative way, had a good result. The reassurance contained in these answers will help to offset the dismay and apprehension occasioned in the charges, which seem to have been made upon evidence in one case already repudiated by the implied source and in the other too unsubstantial to compel credence. "The charge that our soldiers abroad are not protected with the same care they receive in the camps here is wholly unwarranted," says Secretary Baker, according to the New York *Globe*, and other testimony, coming from officers and observers in the foreign field, bears out the statement. On the floor of the Senate the charges were branded as false by the Senator from Iowa, William S. Kenyon, who was in France at the very time, according to the "Clip Sheet" issued by the Board of Temperance, when conditions were at the worst. The New York *Tribune* quotes him as saying:

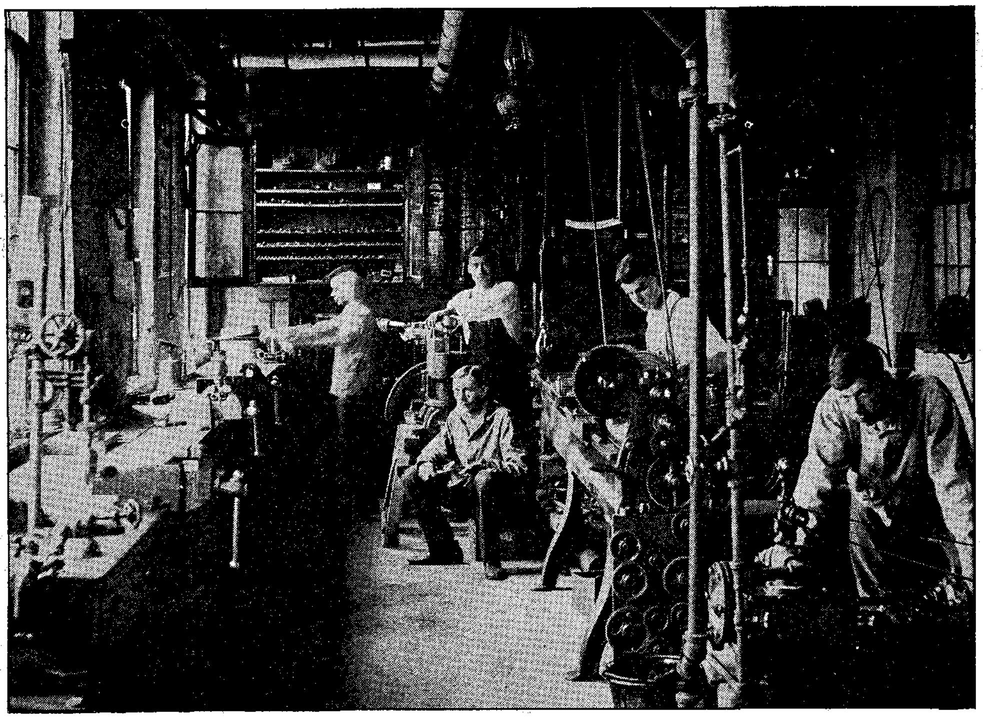
"I think I am about as good a prohibitionist as there is. In fact, I have been denounced as a temperance crank. I hate liquor. I hate the liquor business, and my hand has always been against it. But I am willing to run the risk of offending my friends in the prohibition cause by saying to them: 'Don't follow these stories of drunkenness among our boys across the sea. There is no truth in them.'

"I have seen church publications for which I have the greatest respect with stories so exaggerated and untruthful that I have been ashamed for them. They simply are not so. It might be that a drunken man has been found in the Army, but we used to have, up until a couple of years ago, drunken men in the Senate at times.

"I want to say to my prohibition friends that we have a very important job on our hands—that of getting the Constitutional Amendment ratified by the States. That is job enough for us. It will keep our hands full. But for this war don't let's make it any harder for the men over there in France than it is already by circulating untruthful stories.

"The man in command over there is a temperate man. He is no blower, no grandstander, but an able, big, temperate man. General Pershing can look after that question of intemperance better than you and I over here in our comfortable chairs. General Pershing doesn't want a drunken Army. He doesn't want a diseased Army. Let's quit this agitation and leave the question to Pershing. I hope this isn't treason to the prohibition cause, but if it is you must make the most of it."

The Tribune also ascertains that Colonel Roosevelt's son, who is one of the supposed authorities quoted by the "Clip Sheet," is misrepresented by the use made of letters written home. The Colonel is authority for saying:



MACHINE-SHOP WHOSE MOTOR FORCE IS PRAYER.

At least, this is behind the steam, for the director at the Prayer Farm is authority for the statement that they "never pray for more than a day's supply of anything."

"If the allusion is to me, the statement is absolutely without foundation. My son wrote me no such letter, and there is nothing in any of the letters I have received to bear out the statements quoted.

"The only statement that I have made publicly or privately, having the remotest bearing on the matter was one published a fortnight or a month ago by all the newspapers in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Clarence True Wilson, general secretary of the Methodist Board."

That letter, reproduced by *The Tribune* from its files, reads:

"Neither the men in the Army nor the men engaged in doing vital work for the Army in connection with railroads, factories, mines, nor shipyards should be allowed to waste strength and health in drink at this time.

"The same reasons that render it necessary to prohibit the sale of liquor to soldiers in uniform or within a given number of miles from a military camp, and to stop its use on battle-ships, apply to extending similar protection for all citizens engaged in the work of railroads, factories, mines, and shipyards.

"I may mention that my sons, who are now in the Army in France, write me most strongly (just as General Pershing has exprest his public opinion most strongly) as to the harm done to the men of the Army by permitting the sale of liquor to them, stating that they believe in absolute prohibition for the Army in war-time—one of them adding that his experience has made a permanent prohibitionist of him."

Against the definite charge of the "Clip Sheet," that 1,046 men "from northeastern States" were in the guard-house after their first pay-day, the New York *Evening Sun* sets a statement signed by its correspondent from the Army Headquarters in France, Thomas M. Johnson, that "the total of men locked in the guard-house for all offenses has been exactly 134." This covers the entire time since the troops arrived in France. The writer here quotes from the report of the chaplain attached to these troops, and adds that it will contain reassurance for anxious ones:

"In performing my priestly functions it has been my privilege to travel considerably among the troops. It pleases me immensely to be able to state that I find the moral conditions most satisfactory. The military authorities are vigilant in removing temptation, and we have a clean Army.

"I am honestly convinced that the men in France are in less danger morally than they would be in service in their own country."

A charge of drunkenness among American soldiers and sailors was made in London by the Rev. Joseph Fort Newton, of Iowa, in the course of a sermon preached at the City Temple. "When I see American boys staggering in the street, drunk, I hate London," is one of his utterances; and Col. S. L. H. Slocum, military attaché of the American Embassy in London, branded the charge as false and an insult to Great Britain. Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, commander of the American naval forces, is quoted in a dispatch as saying that there never was a time when there was so little drunkenness among the American fighting forces. He observes:

"The Americans did not come to Europe to get drunk. This war is a serious business with them. As far as the Navy is concerned, the young men who are hunting for submarines realize that they must have all their wits about them. Besides, there is a fine feeling of honor among them. They know the Navy's orders. They are here to aid their country; they are here to make a record."

The press in various sections of the country are roused to comment, for the most part uncomplimentary, to the purveyors of the original report. The Chicago *Tribune*, for one, takes a view of the psychology of the soldier under the stress and strain of new conditions, and the competence of military authorities to deal with these:

"The censorious comment upon the conduct of American troops in France which gets publicity from time to time is not so important as it appears in this publicity.

"The question of soldier morality and health is one considered with plain, unemotional rationality by army surgeons and disciplinarians. It is a question essential to the efficiency of an army and it is treated as one presented by great numbers of men of various temperaments, habits, characters, predispositions, and tendencies. . . . . . .

"For prim men and women, protected by lack of any strong physical impulses, protected in their comforts, scared by the thought of a possibly fractured convention, to purse their lips in censure of the men who have to fight the battles of the republic and who may leave their bodies on its battle-fields is irritating.

"This demonstration of smugness, of comfortably outraged observation of human tendencies in great masses of men, has no relation to the practical and necessary efforts made by rational authorities to protect the men from their own wayward tendencies, slips, mistakes, and errors."

OUR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

COMPARATIVELY FEW conscientious objectors have presented themselves among the drafted men. It is estimated that in the entire country 200 cases have been met with among the 600,000 men brought together by the first draft. A writer in *The Congregationalist* (Boston), who has investigated the subject, reports that thus far about twenty of them have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment, ranging from six months to twenty years; but in these cases the men failed to report at camp after being drafted, and thus brought themselves under the jurisdiction of a military court martial. The cases studied by the Rev. A. J. Muste, however, were men who went to the camp and when there failed to obey their officers' orders, alleging their religious bias as an excuse. If such a one should chance to belong to a well-known antiwar sect, like the Quakers, Adventists, and Mennonites, he finds a law exempting him from combatant service, tho he is compelled to report with other drafted men at the camp. Other men, says Mr. Muste, find their path more difficult. "The Draft Law does not admit that an individual can have a conscience in this matter . . . nor does any one seem to know certainly whether the Secretary of War's ruling about segregating C. O.'s for the present applies to all C. O.'s or only to such as are members of certain sects." There are instances of such men being sentenced to half a year in the guard-house, he says, or to several years in a Federal military prison, for refusing to obey military orders. "On the other hand, there are a number of instances of such men being recognized as C. O.'s and placed in the separate company." Mr. Muste found among the class of C. O.'s in the camp he visited some Quakers, some Christadelphians, some followers of the late Pastor Russell, some Baptists, one a Stundist from Russia, one a Catholic with radical social ideas, and some Socialists. He interviewed several and gives a good account of their apparent sincerity. He writes:

> What is actually happening in typical cases is about as follows: A conscientious objector gets his notice to report at camp on a certain date. Perhaps he complies with the order. Perhaps he has determined not to comply voluntarily with any military command, in which case he sends word that he refuses to report for service, but can be found at a certain address. A military policeman is sent to that address and the objector quietly proceeds to camp in his custody.
>
> "Arrived in camp, the objector will be ordered to put on the uniform. He may refuse or comply. In any event he will presently be ordered out for drill. Probably he refuses to obey that order. He informs the officer that he is a C. O. The officer will probably laugh and tell him to fall in with the rest. If the objector is firm in his refusal, the officer will report him to a superior. If the objector happens to belong to some well-known group like the Quakers, his claim will probably be immediately recognized. He will then be asked to accept alternate service in the hospital or commissary department, for example. If he declines to do this, he will be placed in a separate company with men of like mind and kept there until the President's ruling on non-combatant service is made."

If an objector happens to be a religious man not belonging to the sects described in the Draft Law, we are told, "every effort short of physical violence will be made to induce him to waive his objections and drill." Then:

> "If this fails, he will be urged to take alternative service, perhaps in the hospital. If he declines this, he will probably be court-martialed and put in the guard-house for a week or month. If after the expiration of that period he still stands firm, his claim will be recognized and he will be placed in the separate company.
>
> "Naturally much depends upon the objector and the officer with whom he has to deal. Some objectors can make clear in the right spirit just what they stand for, others fail. Some officers can see the point, others can not. I know of only one instance of an objector being beaten by an officer.
>
> "At the moment the interesting question is, What will the President define as satisfactory alternative service for C. O 's who stand out absolutely? Will he compel service under military authority, or accept certain kinds of service under civil authority, such as work in the Friends' Reconstruction Unit in France? It appears from reports now at hand that in the different cantonments there may be a couple of hundred men at least from this first draft who will absolutely refuse service under military authority and who face prison sentences if service under civil authority is not granted.
>
> "On the one hand, the War Department does not desire to persecute the genuine conscientious objector and shows an inclination to investigate carefully any case of seeming injustice reported to it. If it were to persecute, the matter would inevitably gain wide publicity, and this would defeat the Administration's desire to keep the whole matter as much as possible in the background. On the other hand, there is the fear that if any leniency is shown in dealing with objectors, a host of slackers will develop consciences overnight.
>
> "Thus we may well sympathize with our Government in its attempt to deal wisely with a thorny problem. At the same time, as Christians, we shall do well to think sympathetically also about these men who, however mistaken they may be, are fighting for freedom of conscience. It is an intense joy to meet some of them, at least. Their trust in God is beautiful. They live by prayer and the study of the Bible. Their desire to do the will of Christ as they understand it is absolute."

Viewing the subject from its editorial page, *The Congregationalist* observes of the objectors not covered by the law:

> "Our Government seems to be treating this type of conscientious objectors considerately. The facts as Mr. Muste states them warrant this assertion. We should expect this from the Wilson Administration, and we have the best of reasons for assuming that in due time the President and the Secretary of War will work out a measurably satisfactory solution of the perplexing difficulties presented by the conscientious objector. Certainly he ought not to forget that citizenship involves obligations and that the recipient of benefits from his Government, unless he would withdraw himself altogether from the social order, must contribute all he can to that Government's defense and maintenance. On the other hand, we do not believe in harsh and drastic treatment of such persons by a government fighting for democracy. England has gone to a questionable limit . . . to deprive objectors of their franchise for five years after the war. . . . . .
>
> "In quality many of these two hundred men rank high, but no higher, we dare to say, than many and many another two hundred men that could be selected at random from the ranks of their comrades now bearing arms.
>
> "Moreover, these conscientious objectors have no monopoly of conscience. It is not to be assumed that their inward monitors speak more clearly to them than those same silent watchmen of the soul have spoken to tens of thousands of young men who have gone into training and to thousands more who have already gone overseas without hesitation. Many of these young men have grown up in our churches, Sunday-schools, and Christian homes. They have felt within them the working of inherited antipathies to tyranny, cruelty, and the selfish ambition of war-lords. They have come to feel that the call to the young men of their generation to maintain the institutions of freedom and to hold civilization at the point which it has reached in the slow evolution of the ages was as distinctive and imperative to them as it was to their fathers and grandfathers, who in their time felt that resistance to tyrants was obedience to God. Indeed, in the case of many of these soldiers who compose our great new Army it was their consciences that would not give them peace until they went forth. . . . . . .
>
> "When the followers of Jesus at the beginning of America's participation in the war seemed to be shut up to a choice between two different ways and most of them—some after prolonged thought and prayer—chose to stand with their Government, it was not because they considered it the ideal way under certain circumstances, but because they looked upon it as the best practical way under existing circumstances. They have never ceased to sorrow that such means have to be used or to hope that through the use of such means deliverance will come from the menace that goes with the existence of the awful and tremendous modern enginery of warfare, in which one nation above all others has gloried and which one nation more than any other has been reluctant to give up. These Christian men now in the war will never cease to pray that everything which they do may be done in good conscience toward God, and that they and those who come after them may be as ready to heal and to restore as they have been to smite."

"There, Little Girl, Don't Cry!"

She had broken her heart—the same little girl who had broken her doll so many, many years before—and Riley's words of cheer and comfort, "There, little girl, don't cry," tell, at once, what Riley has meant to the world.

His is the great, warm heart we turn to in trouble. His is the spirit that brings joy and comfort. The strong soul that could bear the troubles of a world and never flinch under his own. A home which has no Riley is a house without flowers.

James Whitcomb RILEY

Few cold statues are built for him, but magnificent monuments that distribute goodness and gladness as he distributes it in his stories and story poems. They are building playgrounds and hospitals in his memory.

And in this memory, too, we have made a beautiful set of his work—the work that to your soul is as a window to a house.

His Heirs Desire Only a Small Royalty

The heirs of James Whitcomb Riley came to us, as the publishers of Mark Twain, and said that they would be glad to reduce their royalty, so that we could place his works in the homes of all those who loved him. So we are able to make this complete set of all Riley's works in 10 volumes, containing over 1,000 titles—for the present—at a price we can pass on to you. One edition of Riley's complete works, the de luxe edition, sold for from $125 to $1,750 a set. Yet you can have your set for less than one-fifth this price. And it is full of beautiful illustrations by Howard Chandler Christy and others—some in full color—some in two colors—and some in black and white. The generosity of the Riley heirs and the resources of Harper & Brothers give you a rare opportunity.

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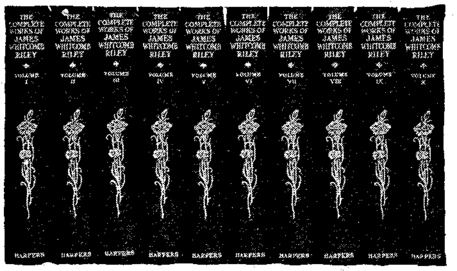

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JOHN FISKE'S LIFE AND LETTERS

Clark, John Spencer. The Life and Letters of John Fiske. With illustrations. 2 vols., 8vo, xx–533, xiv–523 pp. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $7.50 net. Postage, 36 cents.

The American philosopher-historian who is known to fame as John Fiske was not born to that name, but assumed it by permission of the courts when he was fifteen. Till that age he was Edward Fisk Green, son of Edmund Brewster and Mary Fisk Green. The change of name came about through his being left in charge of his maternal grandparents, in whose family ran the name Fisk, to which he added later the final letter. The early death of his father and the occupation of his mother in teaching continued his stay with his grandparents, and the second marriage of his mother made permanent his home with them.

These two imposing volumes and their subject are mutually worthy of each other. If one is tempted to criticize the amount of space given to the childhood and youth of young Fiske, he soon learns that the subject is worthy of it as he sees an exceptionally precocious childhood developing into a depth of reading in youth and a penetrating thoughtfulness in early manhood. What can we say of a boy of seven who has read and fairly digested Plutarch, Rollin, Josephus, and Goldsmith, and knows Bunyan, Shakespeare, Milton, and Pope? Similarly the days of preparation for college, the change both for scholastic and religious reasons from Yale to Harvard, and the accounts of the range of study and reading help to account for the thoroughness and eminence of Fiske's lifework. The definite trend was given to his thinking in this period by the reading of Humboldt's "Cosmos," leading ultimately to his "Cosmic Philosophy."

The time of Fiske's entrance into college as a sophomore (1860) was one of great agitation in the philosophical, religious, and political arenas. Darwin's work had caused the bitterest debate; Dr. Huntington's abandonment of Unitarianism for Episcopacy was almost continental in its effects; and the shadows of the Civil War were already falling. These could not but have an influence on so lively a mind as Fiske's. Darwin's book, however, with the initiation of Herbert Spencer's large program, was determinative for Fiske, whose effective labors were to mediate for Americans the evolutionary philosophy. In another direction, Fiske had some time before revolted against the old theology, indeed on this account he had suffered social ostracism and caused his family no little anxiety. The independent position he then took was maintained throughout his life. The war, at first little regarded by him, started thoughts upon his later work of constitutional history.

Fiske's first literary work was done in his junior year at College—a criticism of

On graduating young Fiske attempted to secure a position as teacher. Failing here, he took up the law, and was in due course admitted to the bar. But problems in literature, history, and philosophy were more alluring, while law-practise was disappointing. Awake to the possibilities of the evolutionary philosophy, he turned to writing, publishing in *The Fortnightly Review*. From this he easily passed to lecturing, came on the staff of Harvard, and by the quality of his work became a figure of note both in England and America. The tremendous range of his reading since early childhood had laid the basis for a career which was as useful as it was personally congenial in those days of transition from a purely creational to an evolutionary theory of Providence and his operations. An assistant-librarianship at Harvard provided freedom from financial worry.

The path of Fiske was henceforth open. Acquaintance with Spencer, Darwin, Huxley, Lewes, George Eliot, Lyell, and others of this class brought him into the highest currents of thought, where he was thoroughly at home. Books poured from his hands—"Cosmic Philosophy," "What is Inspiration," "The Unseen World," "Darwinism and Other Essays." And then, partly directed by the necessities of the lecture field, he turned to American history, labors in which occupied the major part of his later years. So in writing and lecturing he came to a position of authority recognized by leaders of education and thought.

To follow completely the lifework of Fiske is, of course, here forbidden by lack of space. The foregoing may haply serve to whet the appetite for the story as told by his competent and sympathetic biographer. The plan is comprehensive and fully carried out. The family background, the successive periods of life, the material, intellectual, and religious environment with the reactions in Fiske's thought and activities, and something of the effects of those activities on American life, all find place here. The writing is easy and unaffected; the only fault (this may after all prove an excellence) is the entire lack of criticism, or (to put it the other way), the unfailing appreciation of Fiske's action. We are left with the picture of an attractive child, a docile youth, a brilliant student, an unusually accomplished and productive manhood. With all this, no element in the picture is more pleasing than the devotion displayed in family life. We have here certainly one of "the books of the year."

PAN-GERMANISM AS A MENACE TO THE WORLD

Chéradame, André. Pan-Germanism: The Disease and Cure. 129 pp. Boston: The Atlantic Press. 25 cents. Postage, 3 cents.

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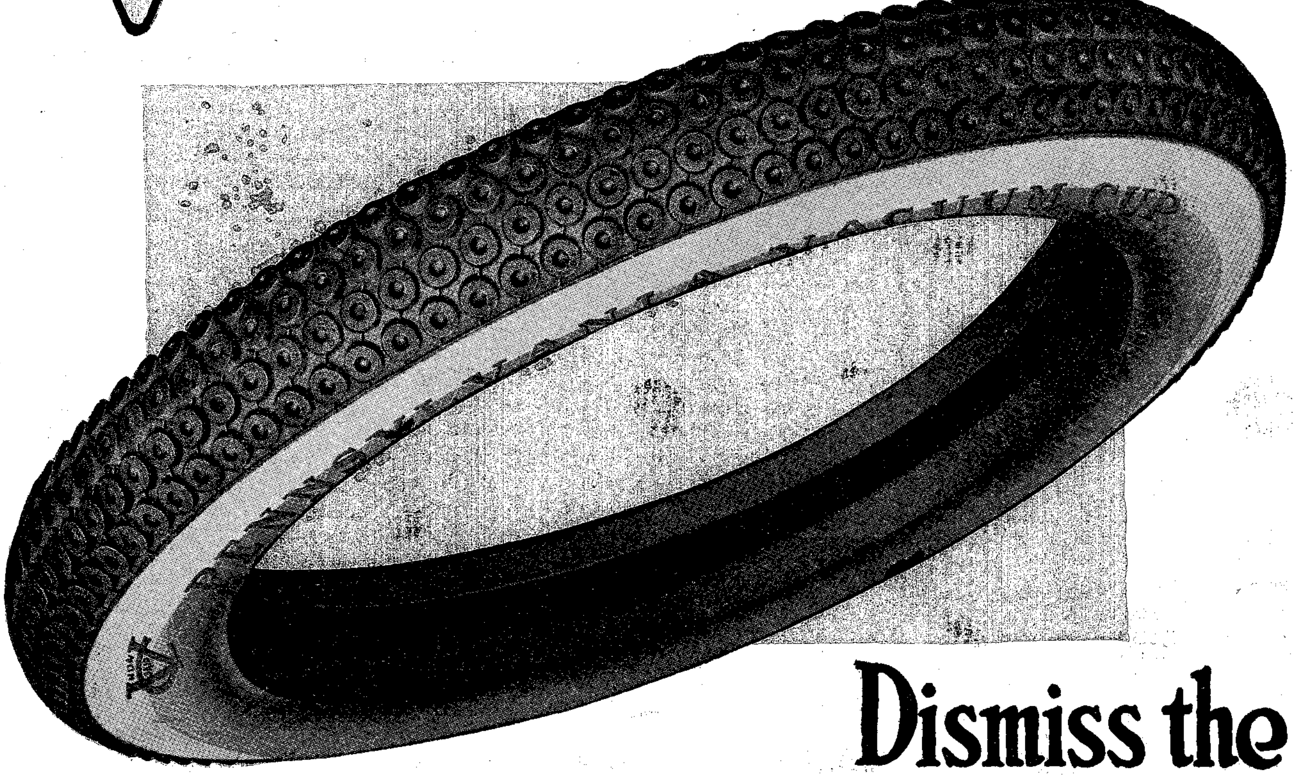

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LITERARY DIGEST can allow it. André Chéradame is a French publicist who for more than twenty years has studied Pan-Germanism, the countries where that idea has flourished, and the "down-trodden races" (that phrase is his own) which have come under the scope of it. "His books, long unheeded," we are told, "now read like prophecies." These six chapters appeared originally in *The Atlantic Monthly*, and in the short time since they were printed there some of their important utterances have passed from the prophetic realm into fact. Russia, for instance, has been beguiled into a separate peace parley with Germany upon the basis of "Peace without annexations or indemnities"—a slogan coined by Germany for her own distinct purposes. "With the best intentions in the world," Mr. Chéradame declares, "peace without annexations or indemnities, as things stand now, is impossible." Explaining why, he gives "six fundamental reasons" for asserting that "the war has cost the Germans comparatively little," showing "that Germany carries on the war much more economically than the Allies," and adducing much proof. He cites, also, in two groups, seven elements to show what Germany's advantages were and are, and how they grew out of the Pan-German idea, how they must be intensified if that idea finally prevails.

The first element of German advantage which he considers is the booty acquired from occupation of territory taken and held; by the seizure of human and war material, of foodstuffs; the "theft of raw materials, of finished products, and of personal property, of specie, jewels, and securities." The second element is the Pan-German loans, binding "Turkey, Bulgaria, and Austria-Hungary to Germany as closely as debtors can be bound to a creditor." Third and fourth are elements of value in exploiting the latest resources of the Balkans and Asia Minor, and "resulting from the creation of an economic Pan-Germany." The other three elements of advantage spring directly from this Pan-Germanic situation, as already forced, with enormous further advantages which Germany will secure if she wins out on her present plans. How wide-spread these are, and how they focalize to a single purpose of Pan-German domination, a few quotations from these pages will indicate:

> "In the province of Adana cotton-growing is being developed; on the plains of Anatolia the intensive cultivation of grain is in progress."
>
> "The exploitation of eastern Pan-Germany calls for vast capital. The German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian, and Turkish banks have formed powerful combinations."
>
> "In order to facilitate the Germanic penetration of Turkey, ten thousand Turkish boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen years are to come to Germany for their technical education."
>
> "The railway systems of European Pan-Germany have been brought to the highest degree of perfection. In Turkey, German officers are absolutely in control of the railroads."
>
> "Even if the Kaiser's armies were to withdraw from Russia, Poland, Belgium, and France, Pan-Germany would still include 150,000,000 people. Central Pan-Germany can count upon appro
> soldiers."

author asserts, "depend directly on the maintenance of Central Pan-Germany, made up of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, and Turkey." The essentials to this maintenance are shown; and mere treaties will not stand in the way of it, for "We snap our fingers at treaties," said the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin to the American Ambassador Gerard. In prophetic vision of the peace proposition indicated by press dispatches on the very day this review is written, Mr. Chéradame asks this pertinent question: "What chance would the Allied Powers, exhausted by a deadly peace, have against the thirty million soldiers of Pan-Germany, when Berlin, refreshed by a short respite, should choose to renew her hold over those western territories which she had temporarily relinquished?" He answers his own question in varying terms, reaching only one conclusion, sustained at length—that Pan-Germanism must be destroyed; that its destruction is not so difficult as may have been supposed; and that "any peril accruing to the United States from Europe can arise only from so formidable a power as Pan-Germany, and not from a Germany kept within her legitimate frontiers, and forced to behave herself by the balance of other Powers."

"J'ACCUSE'S" AUTHOR REPLIES TO HIS GERMAN CRITICS

The Crime. By a German, the Author of "I Accuse." Translated by Alexander Gray. New York: G. H. Doran Company. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. $2.50 net. Postage, 16 cents.

Not a few have doubted the Germanic nationality of the author of "J'Accuse." In the first chapter of the present work (really an "Introduction") he quashes these doubts, not so much by any direct assertion of racial affinity as by his tone. Surely none but a German would boast that his own "has been the most read, the most widely disseminated, the most translated book in the whole war-literature" (p. 20). It is on account of his nationality that his new book, like his first, will carry such great weight—that is, if one will but overlook the quiet Teutonic vituperation in the first chapter. Had this chapter been written without epithets, declamation, and self-laudation, the whole work would have gained in dignity and force. It is unnecessary explicitly to damn opponents whom your sober arguments render so ridiculous as this author renders the Teutonic apologists. Apart from this blemish the book is unanswerable.

The work is "a detailed amplification and completion of 'J'Accuse'" in the light of closer study, both of the original documents of the various "Books" (White, Red, etc.) and of the Teutonic apologists' replies and defense of Germany. The author has especially in mind the "refutations" of his book by Helfferich, Scheidemann, Helmolt, Rohrbach, and Chamberlain. None the less he nails the distortions, omissions, and falsehoods with which Teutonic high officials like von Bethmann-Hollweg, von Jagow, Berchtold, and others have tried to plead not guilty to the charge of aiming at war and to shift the blame to Russia, England, and France. The documents reach as far forward as Nove
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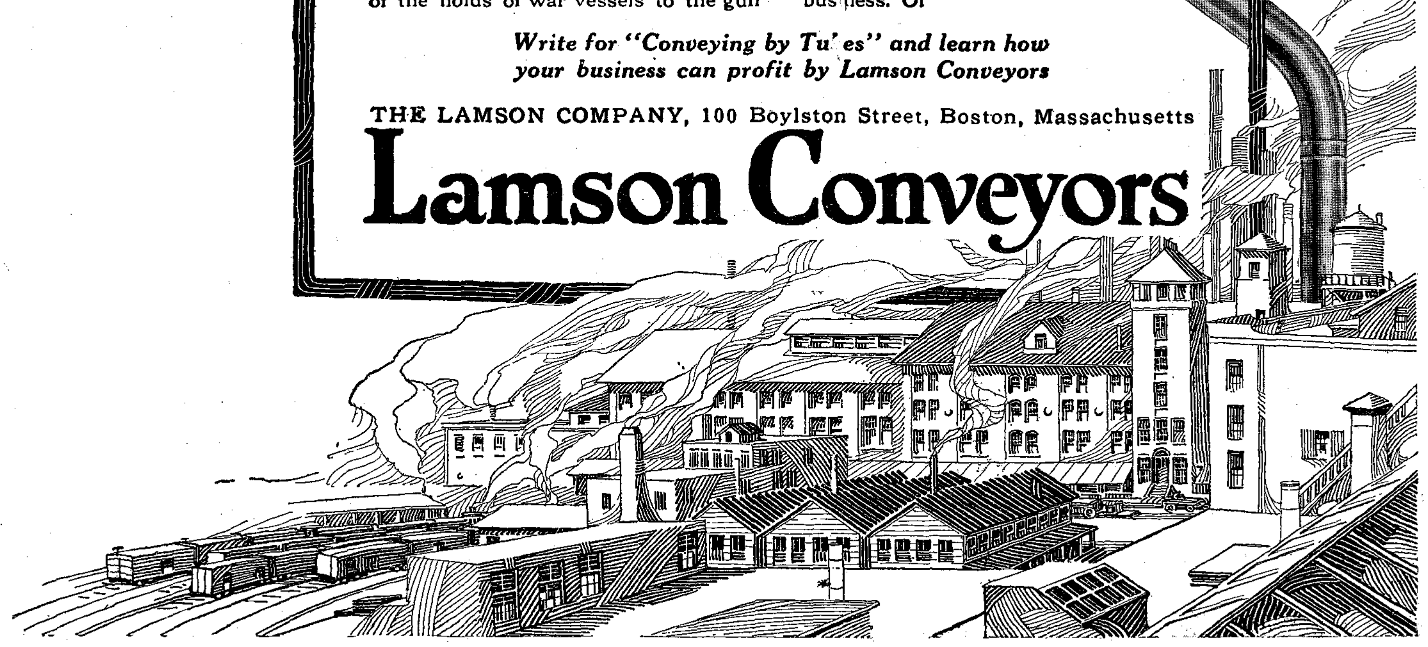

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the Allied Powers till practically complete compliance with Austrian demands was granted. Austria was even to be allowed to occupy Belgrade. Grey refused till August 4 to take a decided stand with France and Russia lest he seem to use coercion, and in spite of France's conviction that such a stand would prevent war by deterring the Teutonic Powers. Similarly the priority of Austrian mobilization to that of Russia, the invasion of Belgium, the absence of anti-Teutonic intrigue by Belgium and England (here the German falsifications of the Belgian documents are exposed), and the complete and unqualified guilt of Berlin, in spite of an eleventh-hour Austrian disposition to yield, are convincingly set forth. That Germany believed her hour had struck, that she was determined to force the conflict, that she worked with Machiavellian wile to accomplish this and then to shift the guilt when her arms failed, are once more irrefutably shown.

With the shameful atrocities of the war the author does not deal. He is concerned alone to show why there is a war and who is guilty; to expose dishonest, shifty, and evasive apologists; and to prove that for the colossal slaughter of men and destruction of wealth in this war Germany is first and almost solely to blame. Of this Teutonic documents alone are sufficiently conclusive. The Germans contemplated no defensive war. They had in mind a purely determined war of conquest, all of which is shown on the very face, as well as in the essence, of the evidence.

CAUSES AND METHODS OF BUILDING THE BRITISH NAVY

Jane, Fred T. The British Battle Fleet. With numerous plans and photographs and 25 full-page illustrations in color from pictures by W. L. Wyllie, R.A. 2 vols. Pp. xxv-620. Boston: David D. Nickerson & Co.. $6 net. Postage, 32 cents.

This is an interesting and at the same time an intensely human description of the causes that led to the upbuilding of the British Navy and the men who most assisted in that great task. The author, who is one of the greatest of living authorities on his subject, does not so much concern himself with the history of the Navy in the generally accepted sense of the term, which confines itself principally to what the admirals did with the ships provided for them, but has dealt rather with the ways in which the ships came to be provided, and the methods by which they were developed from the crude warships of the past to the intricate and complicated battle machines of to-day. With this end in view he has comprest the strictly historical part of the book into a relatively small compass.

Of the remaining matter, the most vital portion is naturally that which concerns, directly or indirectly, the vessels of our own time, and Mr. Jane has very wisely given the major portion of his work to them, only detailing enough of the warships of the past to introduce the subject of greatest interest, altho his description of these is ample in connection with their function as steps leading up to the dreadnoughts of modern construction. He shows how certain methods of construction were abandoned owing to their failure to make good in moments of need, how certain famous fights were of prime importance to naval constructors for the lessons they taught of the types that must prevail in the navies of the world. He tells us how such apparently trivial matters, to the layman, as the ventilation of bilges and the strength of bulkheads have had an enormous influence in winning battles and in securing the supremacy of the British Navy. The skill of the commanders and the courage of the crews, while they may form more exciting reading, are here shown to be often of less actual importance than sound construction and first-class equipment.

The story of how the creators and the captains of Britain's fighting ships vied with one another, in spite of frequent losses and occasional disaster, to improve their methods and increase the efficiency of their fleets in all possible ways, reads like a romance, and the practical common sense by which they put to the best uses the lessons learned from their misfortunes reflects much credit upon all branches of the service. No reader who is interested in naval matters, either in Europe or the United States, can fail to find this book good reading, and what the text lacks of excitement and the thrill of battle will be amply made up by the stirring pictures of Mr. W. L. Wyllie, which are full of the tang of the sea and the spirit of high courage and enthusiasm that has made the Anglo-Saxon race what it is. The plans, photographs, and diagrams give in detail the construction and appearance of many historic ships and are carried right down to the moment. Americans will be interested in the many quotations from the great work of Admiral Mahan, "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History."

CONTEMPORARY FRENCH SOCIETY

Scheifley, William H. Brieux and Contemporary French Society. 8vo, pp. x-436. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1917. $2 net.

Eugène Brieux was born in Paris in 1858. He attended school up to his fourteenth year only, and then worked as a bank-clerk, reading voraciously and studying Latin in spare time. With firm determination to become an author, he was obliged for six years to resort to journalism in Rouen. While there he won his first recognition in play-writing, and with ever-increasing momentum became a very vital force in France. He is to-day one of the Immortals, having been admitted to the Academy in 1910. During the war he has been devoting himself entirely to the service of the blind—he is known to-day throughout France as the "father of the blind."

Mr. Scheifley's book is exhaustive and thorough. The subject is large, embracing as it does the evolution of the ideas dominant in the dramas of Brieux. In this exposition Mr. Scheifley goes into the history and development in French life and literature of the ideas that have absorbed the interest and concern of this big-hearted, earnest Frenchman. The scope of those ideas and of that interest is vast, just as the list of his farces and serious works is already a long one. It is unfortunate that he is known to Americans for the most part only as the author of "Damaged Goods," one of his poorest plays. Of his really important works—embracing such plays as "Blanchette" (on the evils of class-ambition), "The Brood" (treating the relation between parents and children), "The Cogwheels" (dealing with French politics), "The Escape" (showing the effects of scientific and evolutionary findings upon French life), and other plays comparatively little is known among the book-reading public of America.

Brieux has ever had a constructive purpose guiding his pen—he is an upbuilder. To quote Scheifley: "He is convinced that people should and do go to the theater not only for amusement, but also for intellectual culture, for ideas on

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ethics and sociology. Why should the dramatist entertain his audience exclusively with variations of the eternal triangle, when the vital questions affecting education, government, public health, population, marriage, divorce, parental duties, gambling, charity, and religion are vastly more interesting?"

Let us hope that good translations of the works of this positive pioneer in French life and letters will be forthcoming. The present volume of appreciative criticism is an incentive toward a more intimate acquaintance with Eugène Brieux. The book is indexed.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Garland, Hamlin. A Son of the Middle West. Pp. 467. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.60. Postage, 12 cents.

As already stated in a former notice of Mr. Garland's book, readers who have long enjoyed his stories of the West will like this simple, straightforward story of his own life, beginning at the close of the Civil War with his father's return from the front to the mother and her three little children. It is not an eventful life, but just the ordinary life of an American pioneer, who endured privations and faced danger with courage and perseverance, ever moving Westward looking for the real "adventure." Mr. Garland shows just what characteristics went to the making of his individuality and how and when were developed his desires for independent thought and action. His greatest appeal comes with his final realization that the patient mother had endured long enough. Tardily he then made plans for years of peace and enjoyment for her.

Merton, Holmes W. How to Choose the Right Vocation. *Vocational self-measurement based upon natural abilities.* Pp. 302. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

As already stated in these columns, Mr. Merton has presented an unusual book based on a common idea—that every person can do best the thing for which he or she is best adapted, naturally. But the question always has been—How can such fitness be determined? The old haphazard way of drifting into one's place will not achieve satisfaction in many cases, and may lead often to failure when success could have been otherwise assured. More than 1,400 vocations are named in Mr. Merton's volume, which presents an extended analysis of the abilities required. Abilities are classified as dominant, essential, and supporting. For instance, a painter must have "Color" not only as the dominant ability, but "Form" as the essential and "Imagination" as the supporting. A writer of fiction, on the other hand, would require "Language" as his dominant ability, and "Imagination" as the essential, with "Memory," perhaps, the supporting ability. The chapters on "Personal Characteristics" can not fail to benefit every reader with their broad suggestiveness. Many questions are searching, and likely to lay bare tendencies which need correction. The purpose of the book, however, is not to reform, but to form—to help in starting the reader along the right road to easiest achievement and the highest.

Whiting, Lilian. The Adventure Beautiful. Pp. 243. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1. Postage, 14 cents.

Here are cleverly worded essays on psychical and spiritual subjects, prompted by agonizing conditions of warfare and the constant presence in our thoughts of death and all that it may mean to us now and hereafter. Miss Whiting's first essay is on the statement made by Charles Frohman: "Why fear death? Death is the most beautiful adventure in life." She tries to comfort readers with words on the "Reality of the Unseen" and reasons for believing that this life is only a manifestation, or episode, in the everlasting which bridges the change from the seen to the unseen, through which there is a definite communication and an ever-increasing belief. Spiritualism is the author's key-note and she relates many manifestations of spirit power, psychical experiences, and ethereal truths.

Murphy, Thomas D. Oregon the Picturesque. A Book of Rambles in the Oregon Country. With map and illustrations, 16 in color. Pp. 317. Boston: The Page Company. 1917. $3.50 net. Postage, 16 cents.

The writer of this volume in the "See America First Series" has admirably fulfilled the purpose of the series, namely, to create in the reader a desire to see picturesque America with his own eyes. This is largely because of Mr. Murphy's ability to reflect the impressions which the place has made upon him. It is difficult, for instance, to read the brief account of his visit to Crater Lake, without resolving to look up the railroad connections to San Francisco and thence to Medford or Klamath Falls. Perhaps half of the illustrations give views of the wonderful Columbia River Highway running east from Portland. As Mr. Murphy drove a car through northern California and Oregon he writes from the motorist's view-point. In an appendix he describes a trip over the Apache Trail and to the Petrified Forest in Arizona.

Pym, Rev. T. W., and Geoffrey Gordon, Rev. C. F. Papers from Picardy. Pp. 227. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

These papers by two British chaplains were written in the summer and autumn of 1916 during the fighting on the Somme. They attempt to analyze the effects of the war on men in the trenches, and are so sincerely earnest and so evidently the results of actual experience that they enlist sympathy and stimulate thought. Part I, by T. W. Pym, seems a more broad-minded, charitable, and human document than Part II, but even that looks life's problems fairly in the face and acknowledges the inefficiency of the modern Church to meet the present needs of men, but believes that the "future is tremendously worth while" and will call the right men to do all that is possible for the "refashioning of a broken, ruined world." Both men paint in glowing colors the soldier's bravery, his ideals, his loyalty, stolidity, and his inevitable reactions, and both dread some probable results of this period of warfare. "The effect on our own manhood will certainly be great; are we right in assuming that it will be wholly good?" The episodes described by each writer are vital and intimately touching—and in the chapter "Something Definite," we have the strongest possible exposition of the fallacies that nurture dissipation of all kinds. "Papers from Picardy" has a more universal appeal and meaning than most books of the kind.

Veatch, A. C., F.G.S.A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., F.A.G.S. Quito to Bogota. New York: George H. Doran Company. $3. Postage, 16 cents.

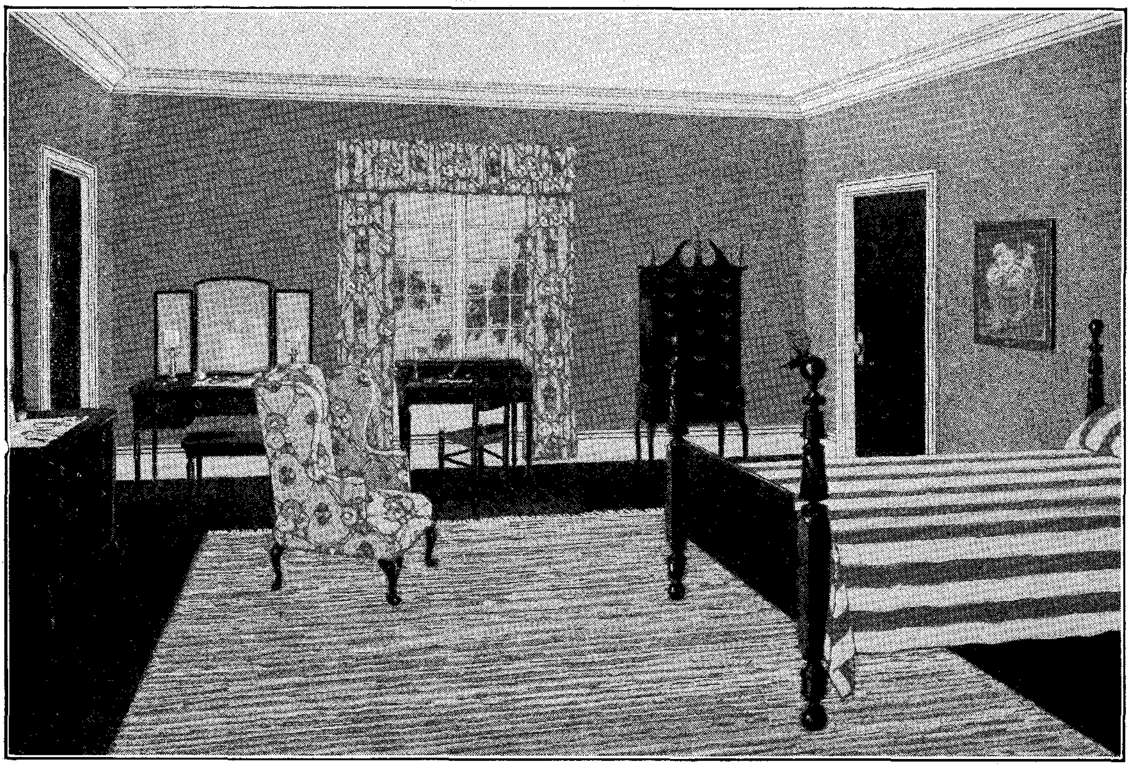
We had nearly finished this detailed description of a journey from the capital of Ecuador to the capital of Colombia before the cause of the journey became apparent. Mr. Veatch and Lord Murray made the trip in 1913 at the instigation of an English company, to investigate the country for petroleum deposits and to make contracts with the Colombian Government relative to research and subsequent operations. Its business basis doubtless explains the lack of personal element in the book, altho that, too, lies often in the personality of the writer. The trip covered nearly 1,000 miles, 650 in the saddle. Mr. Veatch describes the natural wonders of lofty peaks and parks in glowing language and with a mass of technical and geographical details. He touches on history and the traditionary memories of the sixteenth-century Conquistadores in the plains of the Cordilleras, but one never visualizes the members of the party, nor is told of interesting details of daily trips. Constant appreciation makes us believe in the South-American hospitality which meets, entertains, and speeds the parting guest, but whether an ordinary traveler would be accorded the same is not so sure. Quito and Bogota are both high above sea-level—about 9,000 feet. Quito is more picturesque, Bogota more cultured, "the Athens of South America," but both need the development that would come with trunk-line railways, not the kind that follows civilized success and dense population, but that which opens up rich and fertile country and gets its financial returns from the population and the development which the railroad makes possible. Two comments stand out from this long, technical, and comprehensive narrative—Colombia is "the richest section of the globe now above water," and the praise of "Maria," the literary masterpiece of a Colombian writer, Jorge Isaacs, as translated into English by Rollo Ogden, with an introduction by Thomas A. Janvier, and which we are advised to read and so understand the country.

Dreiser, Theodore. A Hoosier Holiday. With Illustrations by Franklin Booth. Pp. 513. New York: John Lane Company. $3 net.

Affluence and a soft seat in a luxurious touring-car tend to make the author of "A Hoosier Holiday" so uncritical and contented as to spread his holiday out over five hundred large and prolix pages. His account of his auto-trip from New York across New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio to his old Indiana home is rendered dull and sometimes gross by this lack of discrimination. Yet there are many kindly sketches of the human commonplace, many charming descriptions of brooks and streams and bridges and smoky towns, and often the cynicism of the disillusioned man of the world that marks his other books is dissolved in the optimism of a man at peace with life. The first half of the book is thus mildly entertaining. When, however, he reaches the reminiscent stage a strain of morbid egoism appears which leaves a bad taste in the reader's mouth. It is more than tedious. Mr. Franklin Booth's thirty or more illustrations have a distinctive charm that is without regrets and add greatly to the book.

Lynn, Ethel, M.D. The Adventures of a Woman Hobo. Pp. 296. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

A man was with her, properly—her husband. She had built up a medical practise in San Francisco, which the great fire dissipated. Her husband's position went, too. They came East, to Chicago, that he might market his invention. She acquired tuberculosis; his invention did not sell; they were penniless. She must go back to California—but how? They started on a tandem bicycle. When that gave out they became hoboes, indeed. Some of their experiences are hard



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Write our nearest office for new booklet, "Building with Foresight." This tells the story of Lockwood, Greene & Co.

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to believe; but the reader hopes it is true that she got rid of her cough, and reached the coast with "digestion superior to that of an ostrich," and physically so fine that "a ten-mile jaunt with twenty pounds of baggage on her back would be mere child's play." Also that she learned "the divine lesson of human unity, which is rooted in the Fatherhood of God and manifests itself as the Brotherhood of Man."

Richards, Laura E. Abigail Adams and Her Times. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35 net. Postage, 12 cents.

So few are the biographies for children this season that the new one from the pen of Mrs. Richards stands out as particularly welcome. The subject, too, is one that lends itself to full historical treatment. Interesting, indeed, in these days of conservation, are the prices given by the practical Abigail. Potatoes at ten dollars a bushel and butter at twelve dollars a pound for the Revolution make us feel that we are living in reasonable days, despite the "high cost of living."

Deland, Ellen Douglas. The Waring Girls. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35 net. Postage, 12 cents.

In this story the influence of war enters into the plot. The two Waring girls are Cyntra and Juliet, who live in a house bequeathed them not far from New York City, the small town bearing the attractive name of Clyde Corners. The girls have a cousin who has entered the French Ambulance service. It is a romance that will be welcomed by young readers of the "between and betwixt" age.

MacLane, Mary. I, Mary MacLane. Pp. 317. New York: Frederick A. Stokes. $1.40. Postage, 14 cents.

There is a class of readers to whom the unusual, the bizarre, and the startling are a lure, just as in art the cubist and futurist have an eager following, but to the intellectually sane this diary of self-revelation, tho well written, will appear more maudlin than meritorious. The only time when we unreservedly agree with the author is when she says: "Just to be Mary MacLane—who am first of all my own self—and get by with it—how I do that I can not quite make out." To cite her good points is to damn with faint praise, but she really has a wonderful command of alliterative adjectives and some poetic thoughts, particularly about children. Each reader will be reminded of their own unconscious cerebration, uncontrolled dreams, wilful thoughts, and contradictory aspirations, yet there seems no excuse for such a vulgarly indecent self-picture as this book, which is evidently a "pose." According to her own description she is not one we should care to know and can not see how her life is of any interest except to herself. Her brutally frank defiance of conventionalities is revoltingly worded. One of the press notices speaks of her "merciless baring of self." We are reminded of the difference between the "nude" and "naked." One is artistic, the other is not. The book is in manner theatrical, in matter hysterical; its aim problematical; its worth undiscoverable. Some twenty years ago the author printed a sort of autobiography, which had a wide sale. Most readers have probably forgotten it; many have never heard of it. It is extremely doubtful if the sensation created by that work will be repeated, or even suggested, by the present one.

McMahon, John R. Success in the Suburbs. Forty-one Illustrations. Pp. 355. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2. Postage, 16 cents.

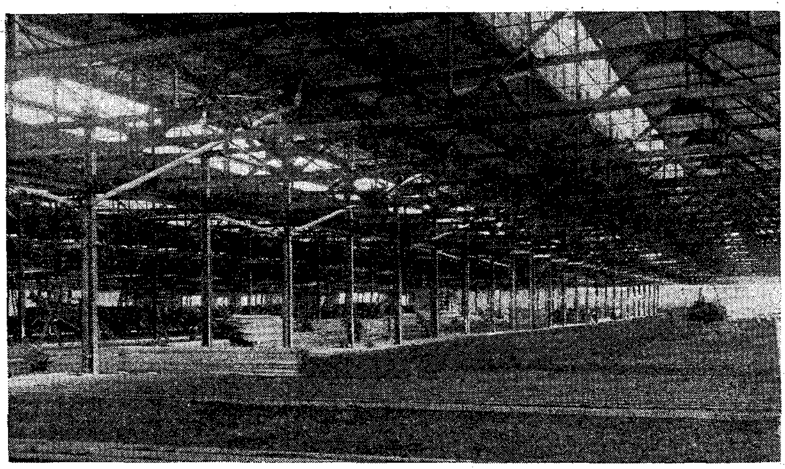
The title of this book is comprehensively descriptive. The author writes authoritatively and from actual experience, in giving practical directions for suburban living, how to choose, build, or remodel a country home. His style is intimate, breezy, and conversational, yet at times, of necessity, technical and detailed. There isn't a possible problem left undiscust: location, sanitation, beauty, health, cost and choice of building material, fireproofing, and every means by which may be attained the most satisfactory results. Mr. McMahon has written much for *The Country Gentleman*. He gives directions clearly whether he is telling how to build fences, or choose building-material, or discussing the value of modern tools, or the advisability of mortgaging the home, *i.e.*, "The farther we get from cash, the more we pay." It is a very interesting and instructive book, and combines practical, scientific, and legal instruction. After suggesting the best fruit and flowers suitable to every locality, the author goes on and stocks the farm with domestic animals, gives complete statistics for planting, appends a "sowers' time-table by States," lists the essential fertilizers, and an indefinite number of facts to meet every possible question. With this book and personal enthusiasm it would seem possible to make a success of any suburb. Reading the book makes us wish to try it.

Powell, Ola. Successful Canning and Preserving. Illustrated. Pp. 371. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This is a practical handbook for schools, clubs, and home use prepared under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture by Miss Powell, and aims to assist women and girls in home management and national economy, basing all instruction on scientific principles. Different methods are explained and described, beginning with the application of bacteriology to canning. With the help of many illustrations, proper preparation and equipment are presented. The unfortunate part of it is that few can afford such a complete and adequate paraphernalia as is here advised. All canning, preserving, pickling, and drying processes are described in detail and many rules given for the ambitious housekeeper. It is an attractive and thorough manual on a very opportune subject.

Fabre, Jean Henri. The Story-Book of Science. Translated. Pp. 400. New York: The Century Company. $2. Postage, 12 cents.

Jean Fabre has in late years become known all over the world as a leading scientist of the past and present century. Maeterlinck, some of whose writings he inspired, called him the "Insects' Homer." The simplicity and directness of his methods make him intelligible to all. Believing that the secret and wonderful truths of Nature should be imparted to all—even the very young—Fabre wrote this book in the form of an "Uncle Paul" trying to amuse his nieces and nephews. In vivid descriptions, humorous style, and startling assertions, he familiarized children with the origin and use of metals, plants, and the engrossing facts about insects, animals, and all forms of nature in sea, on land, and in the air. It should prove an invaluable book for growing children: a book of reference in answering intelligently numerous and constant queries of childhood. It possesses a fund of instructive and entertaining facts, suitable not only for the young, for whom it was ostensibly written, but for all ages. It makes scientific facts little known common property for all, and is withal a deeply interesting, charming exposition of natural truths.



WITHIN 30 working-days from the *date-of-order* we delivered complete 120,000 square feet of this Austin Standard No. 3 Factory-Building.

The schedule on this work called for the delivery of 540,000 square feet in 90 working-days. We turned over the entire building, 900 feet by 600 feet, in 55 *calendar* days, reducing our schedule by more than one-half.

Designs and details for Austin Standard Factory-Buildings are ready for direct or revised application to your problem. Basic costs are known. Materials are in stock and under contract. All the preliminary work is done, and the Austin organization is ready.

We take the entire responsibility for the satisfactory delivery of complete factory-buildings and industrial plants of any size or kind, standard or special design. We guarantee quality, cost, and schedule time of completion. Further information is presented in detail in the *Austin Book of Buildings*, sent upon request.

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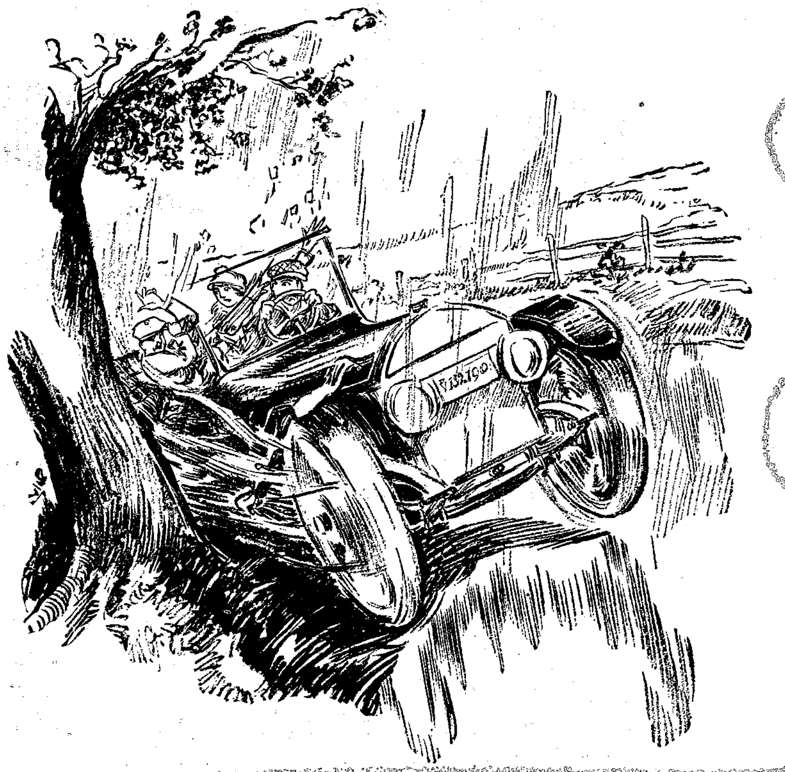
M-8 NEW YORK AMERICAN—*A Paper For People Who Think*—SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1918

Mr. Motorist, Obey the Law of the Road—Be Careful

The statute books teem with laws regulating the driving of automobiles on the public highways. All of these legal restrictions have only a single object—the elimination of automobile accidents, with their frightful toll of killed and wounded.



But there is one law not found on any statute book that is of more vital importance than all of the rest combined—a law as simple as it is obvious, but which, unfortunately, is not taken seriously by many motorists.

It Is the Law of Common Sense Which Warns You Never to Take a Chance

The observance of this simple rule will do more to reduce to a minimum the total of automobile accidents than all the legislation that can ever be enacted.

Study the accounts of automobile accidents in the newspapers. In three cases out of four you will find they were the result of carelessness—some one took a chance.

Death Constantly Lurks at the Elbow of the Motorist Who

drives on wet or slippery streets without equipping his tires with chains.

—who attempts to cut in ahead of a trolley car or other auto on a crowded thoroughfare, or tries to cross car tracks in front of an approaching train.

—who drives on the wrong side of the street.

—who disregards the signals of the traffic policeman or disregards the speed limits prescribed by law.

—who fails to use dimmers on his headlights at night. A glaring light blinds an approaching motorist, frequently causing fatal collisions.

—who fails to stop and look carefully in both directions when approaching railroad tracks.

The Careful Driver Seldom Gets Into the Hospital or Police Court

THIS CAMPAIGN IS SUPPORTED IN THE INTERESTS OF HUMANITY BY THE FOLLOWING MANUFACTURING INTERESTS, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS.

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The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company
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United Cigar Stores Company of America
M. B. Brown Printing & Binding Company
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E. Greenfield's Sons Chocolate Sponge and Delatour Chocolates
Gas Engine & Power Co. and Charles L. Seabury & Co., Cons.

The Campaign to Insure Motoring Safety for Everyone

On the opposite page is a reduction of a page newspaper advertisement—one of a series supported by 138 leading business concerns and individuals whose object is to protect and conserve human life in every activity.

On this page are illustrations of a campaign covering a number of years, which is in the same spirit as that of the conservative, unselfish, far-seeing business men listed on the opposite page who can devote but one page to making motoring safe, because they have to cover the whole great field.

The American Chain Company gladly reproduces at its own expense this injunction to Mr. Motorist by the 138 business institutions who seek to protect human life from that which causes most accidents.

In an advertisement printed a year ago we said:

"We are prisoners of the greatest of Conquerors—old General Apathy.

"This chain campaign has been successful because it makes us realize an *actual danger* and presents a *specific remedy*.

"The chief cause of automobile accidents is skidding, and chains are the only mechanical device yet invented that is absolutely dependable to make slippery roads safe.

"The problem is not to *sell* Weed Chains but to make drivers of cars use chains they already have.

"Practically every car in operation has chains—in the locker.

"The trouble comes in making drivers put them on the wheels *before* the accident.

"Chains are only one of the essentials to make motoring safe.

"No mechanical device can supply a man with intelligence."

Only two things can reach the driver who, thoughtlessly or carelessly, gambles with the lives of others as the stake—fear of the law and the mightier power of public opinion.

We need a public opinion that will compel intelligence and judgment to safeguard us against all preventable accidents.

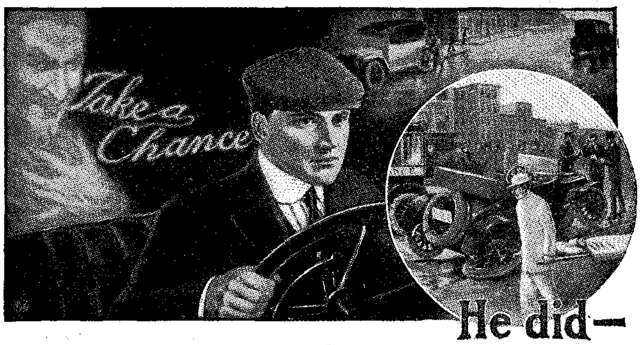
We need a public opinion to make us *act* to safeguard all of us, whether we ride in motor cars or walk, against criminal thoughtlessness and carelessness of the driver who is the greatest enemy of motoring.

Help Us to Insure Motoring Safety for Everyone

American Chain Company
Incorporated

BRIDGEPORT CONNECTICUT

In Canada: Dominion Chain Company, Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ontario



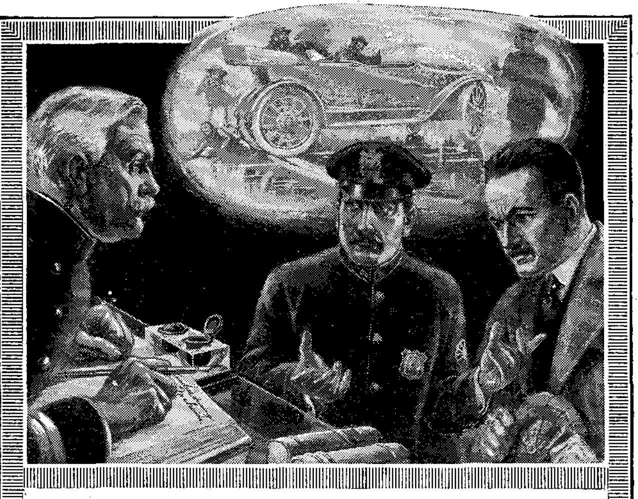
Once Too Often

Two pairs of Tire Chains were in the tool box, but he did not stop to put them on.

An evil impulse tempted him to continue over the wet pavements with bare tires. He ventured on for a few blocks, and then, in a flash, came the frightful skid leaving death in its wake.

How strange it is that some motorists are sometimes tempted to *take a chance*. They carry Tire Chains in their tool boxes, but they do not put them on at the first indication of slippery going. They wait too long *once too often* and disastrous skidding accidents result.

"Put on Tire Chains at the First Indication of Wet and Slippery Streets"



"Criminal Negligence"

Skidded, fatally injuring a child, because he neglected to use Tire Chains)

The conscience-stricken motorist knows only too well that he is directly responsible for the loss of the child's life. Failure to put on Tire Chains before driving over wet and greasy pavements was the actual and immediate cause of the accident and as such constituted "criminal negligence" on his part.

How strange it is that some men are never guided by the experiences of others. They wait until the skidding of their own bare rubber tires results in death, injury or car-damage before they believe it necessary to equip all four tires with

Weed Anti-Skid Chains

The Only Dependable Safeguard Against Skidding

The *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia, Pa., said editorially that the simple adjuration to "Use Tire Chains on Wet and Slippery Pavements" deserved to find its way into a law, and that that law should by all means be enforced.

Weed Chains do not injure tires because they constantly "creep" around so the cross chains do not come in contact with the tires at the same place at any two revolutions.

Stop at your dealer's for two pairs of Weed Chains and always put them on before driving over wet pavements and roads.

EVERY "WEED" IS GUARANTEED

Sold for ALL Tires by Dealers Everywhere

American Chain Co. Inc.
Sole manufacturers of Weed Chains
Bridgeport Connecticut
In Canada—Dominion Chain Co. Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ontario

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

For Mixing Cakes, Mayonnaise, etc.

Keeps the Cutlery Sharp

And the Silver Polished Bright

As an Electric Fan

Your Wife Can Now Sew Without Treadmill Drudgery

It's the endless, tiresome, back-and-forth foot pedaling that makes sewing drudgery. It's the foot pedaling, too, that makes sewing dangerous, for all but the strongest women. You don't want to take chances with your wife's health, do you, when a simple little device will enable her to sew as much as she likes without one bit of hurtful foot pumping?

Hamilton-Beach Sew-E-Z

is a sturdy little motor easily attached to the sewing machine. A slight pressure of the foot varies the speed to suit the user. Sewing doesn't grow tiresome when Sew-E-Z does it.

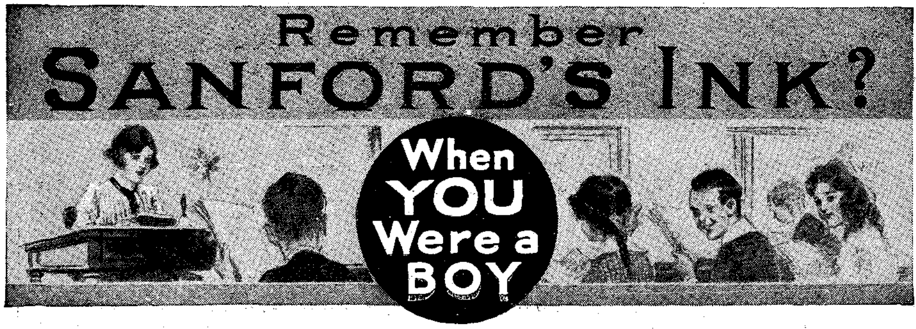
Sew-E-Z can also be used for polishing the silver and sharpening knives; to run an electric fan; and to whip cream or do any mixing or beating.

Sew-E-Z costs only $15.00; the Cream Whipper attachment, $3.50; the Combination Grinder and Polisher, $1.25; the Fan and Guard attachment, $2.50.

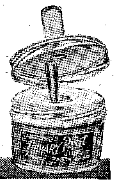
A Week's Free Trial

Phone your electric, hardware or sewing machine dealer and have Sew-E-Z delivered for a week's free test without cost. Or write us and we will arrange for free trial. Booklet, "Health and Housework," on request.

Hamilton-Beach Mfg. Co.
1526 Mate Street Racine, Wisconsin



—You learned to write with Sanford's Ink
REMEMBER
SANFORD'S INK
—IN YOUR BUSINESS TODAY
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Also
SANFORD'S LIBRARY PASTE
In the Utopian Jar



CURRENT POETRY

A SHEAF OF FRENCH WAR-VERSE

THE emotions and readjustments of view that we have undergone during our first year in the war have already been experienced by our associates in the world-conflict. Their poets have recorded them variously; and these verses from the French press are chosen to reveal such expression in the unstudied and candid utterance of those who rimed the things they saw and felt. The translations have been made for THE LITERARY DIGEST by Mr. Richard Duffy.

The following lines were published in the Paris *Figaro* and are the product of a sublieutenant of the Fifth Cuirassiers, Jean de Perceval, who wrote them while in hospital, after having been wounded "gloriously"—as the French phrase is—in fighting the enemy.

YESTERDAY—TO-DAY

BY JEAN DE PERCEVAL

Too long I've sung of butterflies and flowers,
Of amorous lips secure in lacy veils,
Of budding dawns and fading sunset trails,
Of billowing fields of wheat in summer hours,
And birds at gossip shrill in shady bowers.

Alas, dear Muse, that smiling day is done,
All hushed the songs of youth's envisioned ease,
For battle-hymns alone can ride the breeze
That bears the shriek of shell and roar of gun
With presage sure of victory to be won.

When once again I verse the glorious morn,
'Twill show in utter rout to farthest skies
Teutonic hordes in flignt mid craven cries—
Till then, oh, sun of France, of which are born
Our golden fields, thy light from me be shorn.

Your azure plains and hills of snowy cloud
Must rest in shadow 'gainst the fated day
Your arrowed fire reveals their fleeing way.
For me, who see but France in anguish bowed,
Enough of dreams, my songs her dead enshroud.

If melody their glory can enhance
My voice be tuned to hand-grenade and shell;
And should it come that where they fighting fell
I some day lie a sharer in their chance—
My muted song shall rise a prayer for France!

As Germany misread conditions in Ireland and India when she thrust war upon the world, so, too, she misjudged political conditions in France. A grave crisis threatened, but the war instantly cemented all groups in what is known as "L'Union Sacrée Nationale." These verses, by Andrée de Bussière in the Paris *Figaro*, record the transformation with epigrammatic pithiness.

THE NATION UNITED

BY ANDRÉE DE BUSSIÈRE

Time was we fought in politics,
When each day witnessed scurvy tricks
Of giants swallowing pigmies small
And pigmies tearing giants' gall.

But war broke out, the parties shrank
And jointly lined in martial rank.
The giants clasped the pigmies' hand,
While all obeyed the high command.

Men rose alert against the foe
With pride and courage all aglow.
The fire kindled here amain
Illumes the eyes of fair Lorraine.

The devotion and cooperation of women in the war have elicited much verse in their praise. The lines that follow were addrest to the soldiers of France in the Paris *Figaro* by a woman, Angèle Maraval-Berthoin, and may be assumed as in some measure expressing the sentiments of our own women as they see their men depart.

SALUTATORY

By Angele Maraval-Berthoin

Our honor 'tis who stay behind—
  Soldiers of France's glory—
To hail with strengthening words and kind
The men that march the foe to find,
  And rout him from our hallowed soil
  That groans with pain of his despoil—
      His menace gory.

Our honor 'tis to hold you dear,
  War-men of skill and soul;
The old, the young, alike revere—
Men faring forth who smile at fear,
  While earth itself returns with dread
  The echo of their martial tread
      Toward triumph's goal.

Our honor 'tis to nurse you well—
  Soldiers of newer glory—
To bind your wounds and soothe your brow,
Who little dreamed to add as now
  By faith and nerve the valorous meed
  Of high, unselfish, mighty deed
      To France's story.

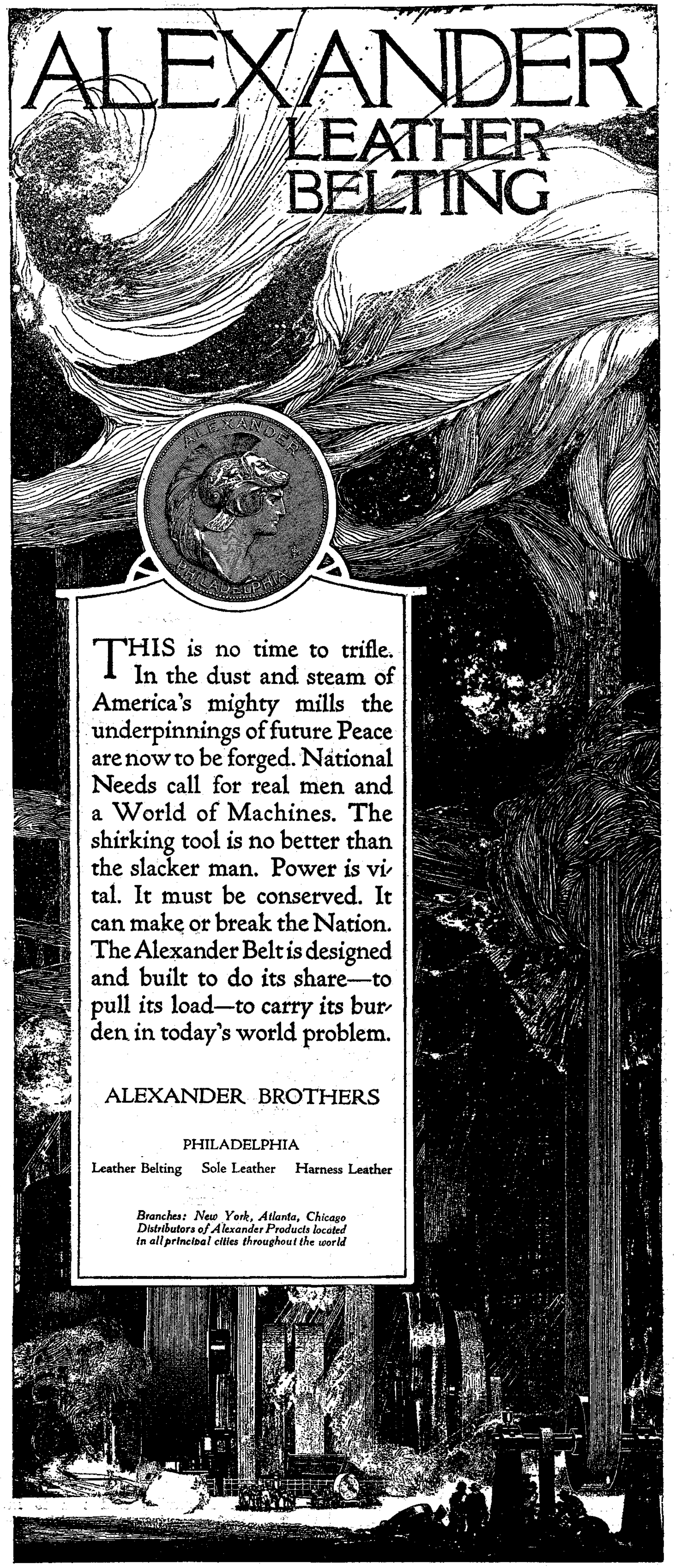
Our honor 'tis to give our tears—
  Soldiers that lie at rest!
Smiles, we give, too, and cheering glance
With farewell kiss, while saddened France
  To men asleep in reddened fields
  The peace unending gently yields
      Of Heaven's blest.

The Continental Sunday afternoon, especially in Paris, so often in the past scandalous to the tourists, has also its other and more charming side as the holiday the city workman takes with his family in the country. Theaters and concerts are for professional or idle-rich observers; but the worker and the *bourgeoisie* sought instinctively a day among the fields, by shade-trees along a riverside. Almost as if inspired by the spirit of Oliver Goldsmith the following verses picture a workman and his family returning from a Sunday afternoon in the country—but in war, not in the old days of peace. They were written by Maurice Bouchor in the Paris Socialist daily, *L'Humanité*.

A SUMMER SUNDAY AFTERNOON

By Maurice Bouchor

A workman's brood one Sunday afternoon
Comes trooping home to Paris ere the moon
Can show her face unshamed against the blue
Of daytime sky that lit their revels through.
Happy the children played among the trees
While watchful parents smiled brief hours of ease.
Their Sunday shoes are white with dust, their arms
Weighed down with flowers, suggest not war's
  alarms.
But father wears no Sunday suit to-day,
Artillery togs his workman form display.
A figure brave, and, too, a parent kind,
Whose gallant head toward mother oft's inclined
With musing eyes. For happy tho these hours,
Beyond the menace grim, portentous lowers.
The oldest-born holds fast his father's hand,
Inquires of war—the place called No Man's Land.
To-morrow, thinks the wife, he may be there,
And scans with boding eye the sunset flare.
Homeward they trudge, by turns depress or
  gay . . .



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"Carry me!" cries the youngest, worn with play.
To arm he's swung, the father's kindling glance
Says plain as words: "Courage, thou son of
France!"
They dwindle down the pensive street—I wait—
To mark the spot the child was consecrate.

Tho the men on the fighting-line face the enemy fearlessly and unweariedly, there are moments of respite when their eyes are turned behind them longingly toward home. This mood is reflected in the following verses by René Fauchois, selected from the Paris *Gaulois*.

YEAR OF THE END

BY RENÉ FAUCHOIS

Bread of our home—oh, year of the end—
How good 'twill be to eat,
When we recall in sudden mood
Thirst and the fighter's scanty food,
How clean 'twill taste and sweet!

Wine of our vineyards—year of the end—
How warm 'twill glow to sight,
As we recount in brave old song
Victory, tho the test was long,
Nor wearied we of fight.

Bells of our towers—year of the end—
On Sabbaths soft shall chime,
Crooning requiems o'er the grave,
Sheltering warm the fallen brave
Here or in foreign clime.

Girls of our town—oh, year of the end—
How proud shall be your thought,
When there appear the hearts of steel
Showing you still the love they feel,
For all the war has wrought.

Rose of our gardens—year of the end—
By slopes of Loire and Meuse,
Perfume you'll bear of glory's thrill,
Colors of vict'ry's iron will
And glow of peaceful hues.

VERDUN'S TREES

The merely barbarous destruction of the countryside and of villages practised by the Germans in their enforced retirement from French territory suggested the following verses to Mr. Paul Ferrier, which are quoted from the Paris *Gaulois*. They were printed early in December and contained an adjuration, omitted from the translation, that whereas formerly it was the custom to cut down trees at Christmastide the day has come when it behooves the nation to plant abundantly to offset the loss of forests through German spoliation. Mr. Ferrier's poem reads in part:

Let us plant trees at Verdun,
Elm or maple, oak or pine,
It matters not, so each give sign
Of vengeance to the ruthless Hun.

Before the castle's portal proud,
Beside the cottage snug and trim
Set out the saplings lithe and slim
That field and park with trees may crowd.

As monuments aloft they'll rise
Verdun's high fame to witness ay,
And winds that through their branches stray
Will bear her name to farthest skies.

The Hun will hear in Fatherland
What wreck his fiendish ax and gun
Had wrought is vanished from Verdun,
Whose trees again in beauty stand.

So plant our acres thick with trees—
Their crowns as lacework 'gainst the sky—
That when the day of victory's by,
They verdant keep its memories.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

McADOO, WONDERFUL HUMAN MACHINE, WORKS WHILE HE SLEEPS

SEEING that Uncle Sam's pocketbook is kept replenished, even in normal times, has always been considered a full day's work for any man, while running a railroad, under the most favorable conditions, has demanded about all the time and energy of one executive head. But mobilizing the finances of the country under the stress of war, as well as supervising the railroads of the United States, already strained by abnormal demands and weather-conditions, would scarcely seem to be within the limits of either the mental or physical powers of any one man. Yet William G. McAdoo, at the request of the President, has undertaken to handle both of these big jobs. But Mr. McAdoo has an advantage over the average citizen inasmuch as he works in his sleep. Washington, quick to criticize appointments to high place, applauded the President's selection, and the New York *Sun* says of the man who is to administer America's wealth and run 260,000 miles of railroads at the same time:

William G. McAdoo, of New York, N. Y., fifty-four years old, and with a body as tough as a pine knot, has in four short years been developed and has developed himself up to the point where he is beyond doubt the nation's foremost exponent of the rare and intricate art of organization and administration. In other words, he has devised a great piece of machinery, clocklike machinery, with a huge succession of wheels, each turning upon some other cogged wheel. And in the center of this great and confusing mass of whirling disks is a small master-wheel which sets the pace and upon the turnings of which depends the smooth running of every other wheel.

This master disk, this wheel within the wheels, this pinion of the nation's financial system, is William G. McAdoo.

If we are to go on past performances, William G. McAdoo is the best choice as the man who can handle the nation's pocketbook and at the same time straighten out the railroad system.

But how does it happen that this particular man has become the *n*th power of executive efficiency? What manner of man is he? How does he work and how does he play? Can he stand the strain, and can he surmount the obstacles that are as sure to rise in his path as the sun is sure to climb out of the east to-morrow?

Here is what Washington replies when these questions are asked:

William Gibbs McAdoo was born near Marietta, Ga., October 31, 1863, being the son of William G. McAdoo, who was Judge, soldier in the Mexican and Civil wars, District Attorney-General of Tennessee, and Adjunct Professor of English and History at the University of Tennessee.

Mr. McAdoo studied law at the University of Tennessee and was admitted to the bar when twenty-one years old and practised law in Chattanooga until 1892. At this time he tried to run a street-railroad in Knoxville and ran it into the hands of a receiver. But while some of the Knoxville citizens thought the six-foot, 165-pound young-looking executive was foredoomed to be a failure, New York men who had watched his work told him that he could find his opportunity in New York City.

And so Mr. McAdoo went to New York, where he began the practise of law. But it was not long before his old railroad experience led him to look upon the Hudson River with a speculative eye. He decided that a railroad under the river-bed was needed by New York, and he proceeded to build the tunnel which bears his name. He started in with only his idea and his personality. *The Sun* says:

As it happened, both of his assets were at par. The idea has proved itself. The personality was such that after $4,000,000 had been sunk in the project with little progress, the man who had fathered the idea and raised the money persuaded the investors to put up many millions more.

As can be imagined from this one accomplishment, Mr. McAdoo has a pleasing and persuasive personality. He is and always will be a young man. He is thin and angular, so thin that he wears double-breasted coats to take away the string-bean appearance which a tight-fitting garment would give. But above all, he is active—and in passing it may be said that he first won the admiration of the President's daughter, whom he married, by his grace as a dancer. His superb physical condition is due in part to the fact that he neither drinks nor smokes.

He has the faculty of winning friends quickly and easily, and he does it because he has a large heart and a sympathy for the other man's story. His mind is of the whiplash variety, yet it also has the character of the weighted plumb-line.

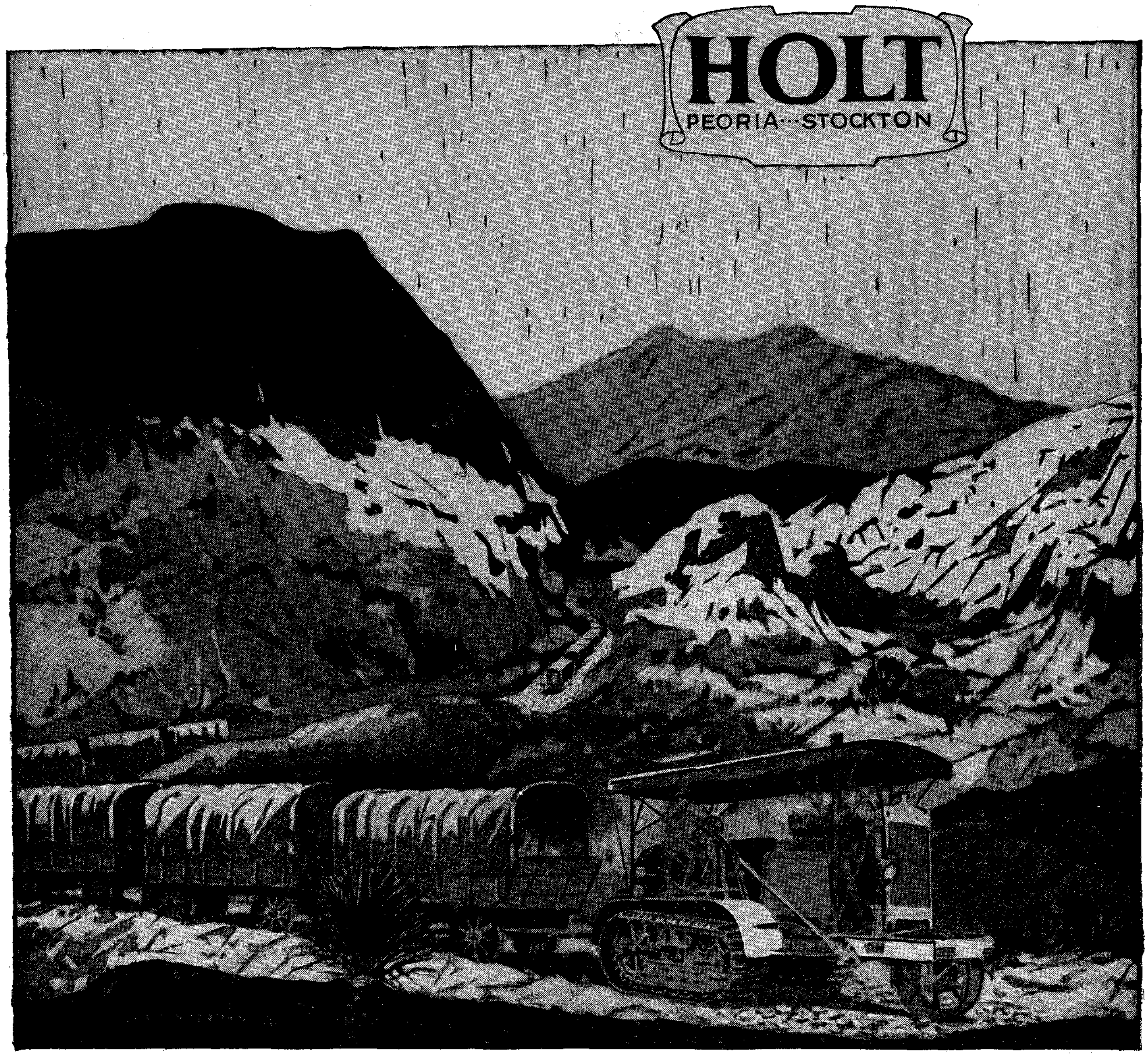
Perhaps the outstanding characteristic of the man is his almost uncanny ability to grasp the essentials of a problem. Given a mass of information, he throws aside the unessential factors as a tractor threshing-machine kicks out chaff.

Mr. McAdoo usually retires at midnight, and he then turns his affairs over to his subconscious self and goes to sleep. And his sub is right on the job. Says *The Sun:*

With many men who think deeply the subconscious mind takes over many of the day's problems and gives back the answer at unexpected moments. Mr. McAdoo has found that his mind is up to such tricks, and he places a tablet and pencil beside his bed. He is awakened at night by reports from this busy mind, and he jots down on the pad notes bearing upon the questions.

In the morning he goes to his office, and once he has started the machinery he pulls out of his side coat-pocket a number of sheets of paper from the night ledger. On the sheets are rude notes. One will bear the name of a man. Another will have a few figures, another will have a single word. But these notes bring back to him the thoughts which barely had time to register themselves on his conscious mind before he fell asleep.

As Mr. McAdoo's place in the Administration is now constituted he is most generally thought of as Secretary of the Treasury and Director-General of Railroads. As a matter of fact, he is at this time giving far more thought and endeavor to the latter post than he is to the former. For he has not wasted his years in Washington, and he has devised an organization in the Treasury Building second to none in the industrial world to-day.



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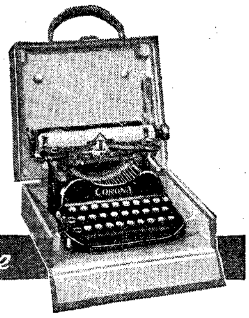

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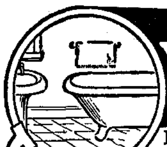

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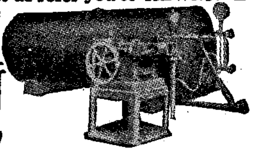

CHANCE FOR YOUNG AMERICANS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIA

AN entirely new view of Russia immediately following the overthrow of the Imperial Government is presented by Maj. George C. Whipple, president of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, from facts and figures gathered by him during a journey through Siberia to Petrograd and Moscow, and a visit to the Russian Army at the front. The journey was made as a member of the Red-Cross Mission to Russia, headed by Lieut.-Col. Frank Billings, of Chicago, at the request of President Wilson.

Major Whipple's impressions, which are of particular value to Americans, were set forth in an informal talk at a meeting of the Boston society, and have been published in pamphlet form. The Mission left Boston on June 29, 1917, and reached Petrograd on August 7. After briefly describing the trip Major Whipple thus tells of Russia as they found her then:

> In Petrograd there were no crowds. There were plenty of soldiers, loafing to be sure, and there was practically no police protection, but nowhere was there disorder, nowhere were any discourtesies shown; and, wherever we went, whether among officials, officers, or soldiers, or among the people on the streets, we received only marks of kindness. The trolley-cars and trains were crowded with soldiers, for they claimed the right of riding free. On the Neva and on the canals boat-traffic was slight, and very little trucking was being carried on in the city, but during the five weeks we were there there was a change. Barges, chiefly loaded with fire-wood, were seen discharging along the canals; the winter's fuel-supply was growing; street traffic increased; the streets were regularly cleaned; troops were seen marching, and long supply-trains went through.
>
> The food-supply was short, especially bread, milk, sugar, and butter. Prices were high, and as the ruble fell in value from 23½ cents to 14 cents (the normal exchange is about 50 cents) prices went higher. Bread-lines could be seen every day, also chocolate-lines, cloth-lines, and cigaret-lines. But there were no riots; the people appeared to be well nourished, well clothed, and well shod. The patience and orderliness of the men, women, and children, their respect for each other's place in line, were most conspicuous.
>
> We of the Mission had food enough, but not always what we wanted. Often we had a meager breakfast. Sometimes it consisted of black coffee, with no milk, sugar, or bread. At best it consisted of black coffee with black bread, jam, butter, and sugar. The black bread was sour, but occasionally we got what was called white bread, altho this epithet was applicable only by contrast or courtesy. Luncheons and dinners were much alike, and consisted of soup, fish, and veal, chicken or game bird, with compote for dessert, which modest meal cost between $2 and $3 a plate, American money. One of our majors picked up this bit of conversation which very well illustrates the conditions. He met a gentleman of pronounced Hebrew profile and speech, who had just returned from a visit to the front. The major said, "I suppose you saw plenty

of excitement there." The reply was: "I should say I did see blenty of exzidement. I had to pay thirty r-r-rubles for my dinner, and zee next day it vas more, too." To offset the high prices, we paid no waiters' tips. Tips are tabu in a free country. The waiters regarded themselves as our equals, and would not condescend to take tips. They preferred to add 15 per cent. to the bill, and to be called "*officiants*." In short, we had no luxuries in Petrograd, but we had no hardships worth talking about.

One evidence of the revolution was the enormous number of posters on the buildings. They covered the stores, the churches, the palaces, the bases of statues, the telegraph-poles, the fences. Wherever a poster would stick, there it was pasted. This gave the city a very unkempt appearance. The old Russian flag was seen nowhere (altho many think it will some day return), and in its place was seen the red flag of the revolution. This hung over public buildings, over the Peter and Paul fortress; while a small one had been placed in the hands of the bronze statue of Catherine the Great, in the park on the Nevsky. The old coat of arms, the double-headed eagle surmounted by a crown, had been stript from public buildings, from signs, and even from the railroad-cars. In every way the people have tried to obliterate all recollection of the former hated government. Some of these attempts have been childish.

On the day following our arrival an event occurred which did much to encourage us. This was the popular sale of Liberty bonds. Petrograd was gala with booths decorated with flowers and bunting. Decorated automobiles and barges filled with young men and women went through the streets. There were bands and much enthusiasm. For three days the sale went on. The bonds were of small denomination, the cheapest being 20 rubles, or about $4 at that time. People on the street bought in large numbers. Many soldiers bought them. It reminded us of our own Liberty-bond sale and of the collection of the Red-Cross fund. The scenes in Fifth Avenue, New York, as I saw them, could be duplicated on the streets of the Nevsky. We have since learned that as a result of the sale in Russia the sum of nearly four billion rubles, or about one billion dollars, was secured.

Another sight, both sad and inspiring, was that of the Woman's Regiment starting for camp on the way to the front. A thousand young women had been training on the grounds of the Technical School; but one day, at seven in the morning, they held an open-air religious service, and marched away in heavy marching order, with full packs and complete camp equipment. The young women looked like boys. They were very young. They were splendidly drilled. They were doing this not because men were scarce, but because so many men were loafing instead of fighting; and no one can deny that the spirit of these young women was sincere and patriotic. But to see the mothers with tears in their eyes following their daughters beside the outgoing column as they marched across the canal bridge toward the Neva was a sight to bring tears to the eyes.

Best of all, however, we found Russia sober. Vodka has almost wholly disappeared. Just as in our prohibition cities and States, alcoholic liquors are sometimes obtainable, perhaps more freely

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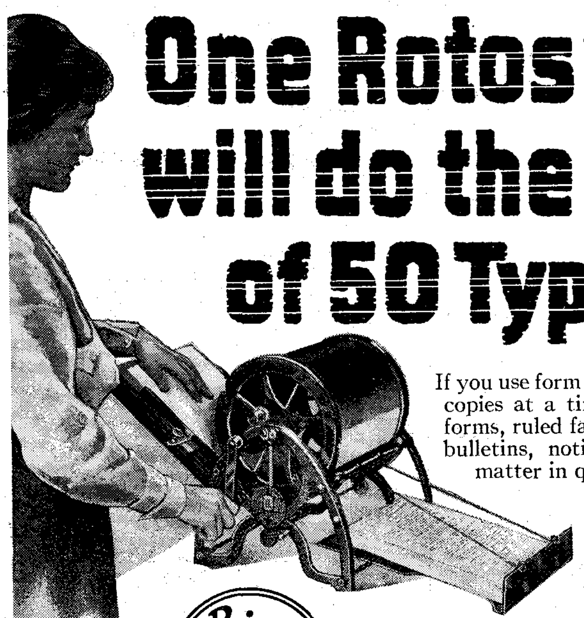

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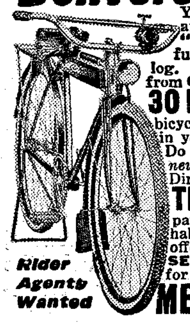

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in the country than in the city, but I doubt if half a dozen drunken men were seen in Petrograd during our five weeks there. Personally, I saw none. The only place where I saw liquor openly used was at the tables of some of the officers at the front, and in our presence it was not used to excess. What would have happened if universal prohibition had not preceded revolution it is easy to imagine.

Russian officials, her business men, and scientists were found to be educated, able, and thoroughly organized. The work done by the Russian Red Cross and other relief organizations, as well as through private agencies, is described as stupendous by Major Whipple, who says:

On the day following our arrival, Colonel Billings, Colonel Thompson, and Ambassador Francis called officially upon Kerensky, the head of the Provisional Government, and several members of the Cabinet—then only four days old. The new Surgeon-General of the Army, Dr. Yuriavich, two weeks in office, was the natural head of the work in which we were interested, and he proved to be not only sympathetic but broad-minded and efficient. A bacteriologist by training, he fully appreciated the nature of the help which we were able to offer. Through him, access was given to the various departments of the medical and sanitary service, to the hospitals, supply-houses, and the bureau of statistics. The officials in charge of these departments were found to be very able, scientific men, and delightful acquaintances. Dr. Vreden, the great army surgeon; Dr. Novasselsky, the statistician; Professor Vladimiroff, and his assistant Dr. Tarmox, were most cordial and helpful.

The Mayor of Petrograd was called upon, and arrangements made by which the members of the Mission were brought in touch with the local health and relief-work, the city hospitals, the water-works, the bacteriological laboratories, the municipal markets, the bread distribution, and all of the many functions of the local Dumas. Dr. Bogorovitsky Dr. Haffkine, Dr. Yakowleff, Dr. Stepanoff, Dr. Gamaleia, and Dr. Mandelburg, were especially attentive and interested in our work.

The officials of the Zemstvo Union and the Union of Towns were visited in Moscow, and the local officials of Moscow were seen and the local relief and hospital work studied. Arrangements were made with General Korniloff, the *generalissimo* of the army, for us to visit the hospitals and inspect the sanitary work at the West front.

It was found that many private agencies were at work, and that much welfare-work was being done. Little by little the people in charge of these works were brought together. Calls were made upon many important persons not now holding official positions, such as Dr. Paul Miliukoff, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs; the aged Prince Kropotkin and his active and public-spirited daughter, Madame Polisova; Lady Panine, and, of course, the world-famous grandmother of the Revolution, Madame Breshkovskaya.

The amount of work which has been done by the Russian Red Cross, by the Zemstvo Union, the Union of Towns, and by the Government itself, has been stupendous. Four million sick and wounded soldiers have been treated, 2,700,000 of these passed through the hospitals in Moscow; thousands of hospitals, with an aggregate of over half a million beds, have been maintained; 40,000 first-aid packages a day were being turned out at the Government shops; 50,000,000 yards of gauze are on hand in the Red-Cross stores; half a million hides were collected at the front and tanned. These figures serve to show the scale on which the work has been done.

The Russian scientists are splendidly educated, skilful, and resourceful men. Some of them are splendid organizers. They do not need to be advised how to do things. In more ways than one we learn from them, rather than they from us.

Our two car-loads of supplies, hastily gathered together in a week's time and having a value in Russia of perhaps a quarter of a million dollars, included medicines, surgical supplies, microscopes, and laboratory apparatus, antitoxins, and vaccines. These were housed in the storehouse of the sanitary department of the Russian Army, this being under the authority which best represented the Russian people. After consultation and inspection of the needs, many of these supplies were distributed soon after our arrival. It was this free gift of supplies so greatly needed which touched the hearts of the Russians and gave them confidence in the message which we had brought from America. It was a spirit new to them, a spirit which they had not associated with America. On several occasions when we showed our lists of supplies and asked which of them they needed, the officials said, "We need these and these; now what do they cost?" The answer was always, "Show us that you need them, and they are yours as a free gift from America." On one occasion when this was told to an old physician in Moscow, his eyes filled with tears.

Looking ahead, after his survey of Russia at the inception of the Provisional Government, Major Whipple found in the outlook much that was encouraging, altho later events have somewhat upset his calculations and his estimate of the strength of the Bolsheviki. He said:

I believe in Russia and have faith in the nation for the following reasons:

The real Russians, who are in the majority in the central part of the nation, and are also found scattered through the country, are sturdy, hard-working, patient, kind-hearted, courageous, and likable. Illiterate, to be sure, but they have a longing for education. It is going too far to say they are ignorant. They have an idealistic and sentimental streak, but when given opportunity they become good thinkers, the best of mechanicians, and, in general, substantial citizens.

There are in Russia not only great artists and musicians, but able scientists and able, patriotic leaders. We saw and talked with many of these men, and came to admire them. They are the men who will soon control the nation.

The zemstvos, or local governing organizations, which have been in existence for fifty years, have built up a substantial governmental fabric capable of furnishing the basis of the new democracy.

The Russian Church has been democratized. Once the most autocratic of all Churches, it has been completely changed since the revolution. It has been not only liberalized, severed from national political control, but purified. When one realizes the tremendous influence which the Church has over this naturally religious people, it may be rightly argued that its influence for democracy and for law and order will do much to stabilize the nation.

The Russians have thrown out the Germanized upper class, the Romanofs and their satellite bureaucrats; they are now engaged in a struggle with the Germanized lower class, the extreme radical socialists, the Bolsheviki, and Maximalists, a class which, tho noisy and treacherous, is really a small minority, and confined chiefly to the large cities, especially Petrograd. With this Germanized element eliminated, reorganization of the government will make visible progress. Petrograd is no more Russia than New York or Boston is America. Moscow is the center of the real Russian nation.

The resources of Russia are very great. With these resources the country should be able to pay its just international obligations.

The Russians subscribed generously to their own Liberty bonds, and "Where your treasure is there will your heart be also."

The Russians have suffered enormously in this war. They are not likely to give up that which has already cost them so dear.

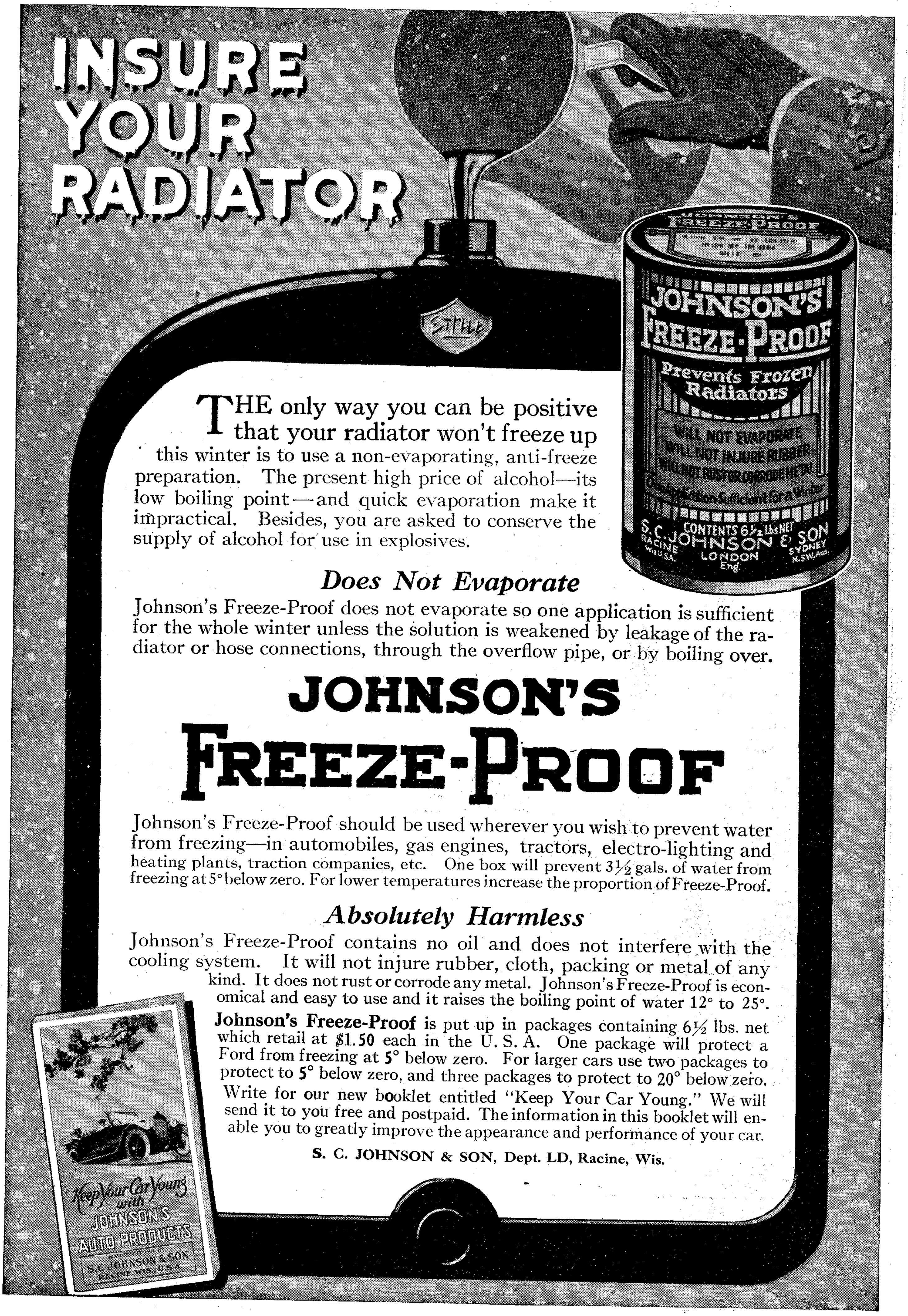
The nation has abolished vodka, and I believe that a Russia sober means a Russia saved.

Of the relations between the United States and Russia after the war, and the opportunities that will then be presented to young Americans in the development of the great natural resources of the country, Major Whipple says:

What Russia can be is well shown by that small part of her population known as the *Intelligencia.* There are no better scholars, no finer gentlemen in the world, than are to be found in Moscow. We have already come to appreciate Russian music, Russian literature, and Russian science, but in our ignorance we have looked askance at the common people of Russia. We need to learn that their faults are our faults, that they have a great capacity for self-improvement, and that except as climatic and geographical conditions hold them in check they are bound to forge ahead and play a notable part in the world's future.

Looking ahead, we see in this great land a wonderful opportunity for America and American engineers to aid in the development of natural resources and the advancement of civilization of the world. The journey back and forth across Siberia can not fail to be a revelation and an inspiration to any American who has constructive imagination. The vacant plains have a soil rich enough to supply grain for the world; the virgin forests of splendid timber cover tens of thousands of square miles; the mineral resources are almost untouched. Siberia, once regarded as a land of exiles, will some day become filled with prosperous farmers; cities will spring up on the great rivers; there will be railroads and water-power and manufacturing; and there will be schools and universities, and all that makes for a high civilization. Even in European Russia there are great natural resources undeveloped, fertile land, and coal and oil and mineral wealth. Nowhere in the world will there be greater opportunities for the young men of America than in Russia.

At the present time, the young men of America do not know Russia. During the last few years their eyes have been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INSURE YOUR RADIATOR

THE only way you can be positive that your radiator won't freeze up this winter is to use a non-evaporating, anti-freeze preparation. The present high price of alcohol—its low boiling point—and quick evaporation make it impractical. Besides, you are asked to conserve the supply of alcohol for use in explosives.

Does Not Evaporate

Johnson's Freeze-Proof does not evaporate so one application is sufficient for the whole winter unless the solution is weakened by leakage of the radiator or hose connections, through the overflow pipe, or by boiling over.

JOHNSON'S FREEZE-PROOF

Johnson's Freeze-Proof should be used wherever you wish to prevent water from freezing—in automobiles, gas engines, tractors, electro-lighting and heating plants, traction companies, etc. One box will prevent 3½ gals. of water from freezing at 5° below zero. For lower temperatures increase the proportion of Freeze-Proof.

Absolutely Harmless

Johnson's Freeze-Proof contains no oil and does not interfere with the cooling system. It will not injure rubber, cloth, packing or metal of any kind. It does not rust or corrode any metal. Johnson's Freeze-Proof is economical and easy to use and it raises the boiling point of water 12° to 25°.

Johnson's Freeze-Proof is put up in packages containing 6½ lbs. net which retail at $1.50 each in the U. S. A. One package will protect a Ford from freezing at 5° below zero. For larger cars use two packages to protect to 5° below zero, and three packages to protect to 20° below zero. Write for our new booklet entitled "Keep Your Car Young." We will send it to you free and postpaid. The information in this booklet will enable you to greatly improve the appearance and performance of your car.

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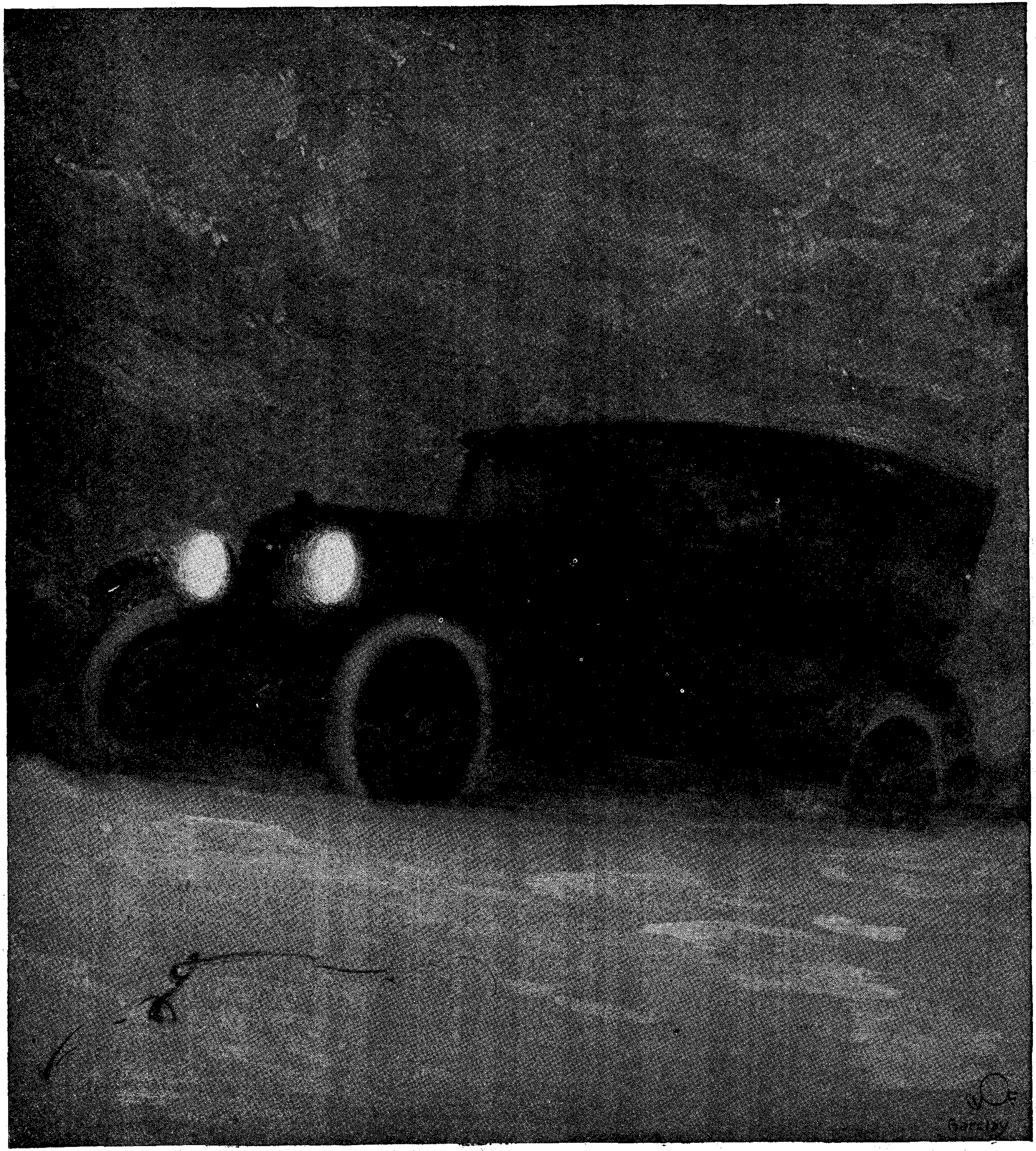


The Comfort Car

H

Hupmobile

turned toward South America, and they have taken to the study of Spanish as a preparation for future commercial enterprises. In the same way they should prepare themselves for commercial enterprises in Russia by the study of the Russian language. It is true that this language is more difficult to an American youth than is Spanish, and the college men of America are not prone to choose a difficult subject when there are easier ones to be had; but, if the difficulties in Russian intercourse are greater, the prizes are also greater.

In order that America may help Russia in the right way, our universities should strengthen their Slavic departments. Students should be encouraged to study the Russian language. Russia should be studied not only for its literature and its history, but for its economic possibilities. I should like to see a well-endowed chair of Russian economics in Harvard University.

MAKING A BILLION GERMAN DOLLARS WORK FOR UNCLE SAM

RECKONED by the millions of dollars in bonds and other securities over which he has control, and the number of corporations in whose boards of directors he holds a voting power, A. Mitchell Palmer can run Rockefeller and Morgan a pretty close race. But in the case of Mr. Palmer it is not his own property over which he keeps careful watch, but that of enemy aliens held in the United States. When Congress authorized the seizure of such property President Wilson selected Mr. Palmer as custodian. This, however, is not his only responsibility in the matter. His field is a broad one, since an important duty connected with his office is to see that no enemy alien's property escapes his control, and his eagle eye must penetrate to all corners of the United States, for, says the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch:*

It is part of Mr. Palmer's job as Custodian of Alien Property to look the country over and find out what business concerns are owned, wholly or in part, by Germans, Austrians, or citizens of countries allied with Germany, who have their residences in these countries. If the business is a going concern he is authorized under the law to permit it to continue, but the profits must be turned over to him for investment in Liberty bonds or in any other cause which would benefit the Government most at the time. If he finds that a business is not paying he can close it, and use the proceeds as he sees fit.

Moreover, Americans themselves are not immune from the operations of this statute, providing they were so unfortunate as to find themselves in an enemy country when the United States declared war on the Kaiser. Their property as well as that of aliens is being taken over by the national Government and is being administered by Mr. Palmer as trustee.

All this is being done for the purpose of preventing money from this country to be used by America's enemies. A secondary object is the protection of the property against the time when the war ends and the affairs of all concerned are adjusted as fairly as possible around the council table. But until that time alien owners of property in the United States and Americans who have holdings here no matter what their sympathies in the conflict, must suffer their possessions to be used in helping Uncle Sam "carry on."

Property in the United States owned by persons living, permanently or temporarily, in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey, and which will be managed by Mr. Palmer during the period covered by the war, has a value of possibly a billion dollars. Mr. Palmer is both a judge and an administrator in deciding what disposition shall be made of it.

Mr. Palmer's parents were Quakers. He was born in Stroudsburg, Pa., and his family, which came from England with William Penn in 1662, has lived in or around Stroudsburg for seven generations. Mr. Palmer is a lawyer and a former Congressman. He owns three newspapers, and is personally interested in many corporations. Of the necessity for the Alien Property Law he says:

"Many Americans, and among them a number of wealthy widows, were in Germany before the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. The women had gone abroad to visit relatives and friends. Some of them had children living in Germany—daughters married to German citizens. Now, if the Americans in Germany, including American heiresses wedded to Germans or Austrians, could sell their property or obtain revenues earned by their property, the money, going to Germany or Austria through any neutral country, could be, and probably would be, used by the enemies of the United States. It would be within the reach, by taxation or confiscation, of the Prussians.

"But the largest class affected by the law is composed of Germans who have always lived in Germany or in countries that are helping Germany in the war. These persons have enormous interests in the United States. They are in banks, manufacturing establishments, railroads, and mercantile undertakings.

"There was a heavy liquidation in German-owned shares and bonds of American enterprises at the beginning of the European War. Hundreds of millions of dollars passed by that process from New York to Berlin. The selling was greatly checked, however, when the United States itself got into the war, but sales continued to be made through the agency of neutral countries.

"Shares and bonds could be sent, let us say, to Madrid or to some city in South America, and from there shipped to New York and sold. The money reached Berlin by the same instrumentalities and over the same route.

"The law of October 6, 1917, stops all such transactions. Every corporation in the United States must give the Alien Property Custodian the names of its shareholders living in Germany and the countries allied with Germany. Every bank is required to submit a list of its depositors who belong to the classes I have named. Every partnership in which persons residing in Germany or in the territory of its allies are financially interested must report the identity of such persons under oath.

"A German living in Hamburg, as an illustration, owns one thousand shares of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He purchased the shares in New York and, following the usual custom, left the certificates with his banker or broker in that city. Under the law, the certificates must be turned over to me. While the United States and Germany are at war I get the dividends on the stock and vote the stock at all of the meetings of the shareholders of the railroad. I am temporarily the German in Hamburg, except that I do not use the dividends, but deposit them in the Treasury of the United States, so that they can be invested in Liberty bonds."

Mr. Palmer says that thousands of railroad stocks are still owned by persons living in Germany. They now are all working for Uncle Sam. He tells of a transaction with a broker by which the Government cleared up $14,000 in profits on German-owned stock which went to help win the war:

"A broker who came to my office the other day said that a man in Berlin was carrying $500,000 worth of American stocks when war was declared last April. Communication between broker and customer was cut off. Stocks having fallen in price, the margins of the customer were almost exhausted. The broker, under the rules of speculation, could not close the account without notifying the customer.

"'What am I to do?' he asked.

"'Sell the stocks,' I told him, 'and send me a statement.'

"He disposed of the stocks and found that the German had a credit of $14,000 remaining. The money went into the funds of the United States and will be spent in the war against the Prussians.

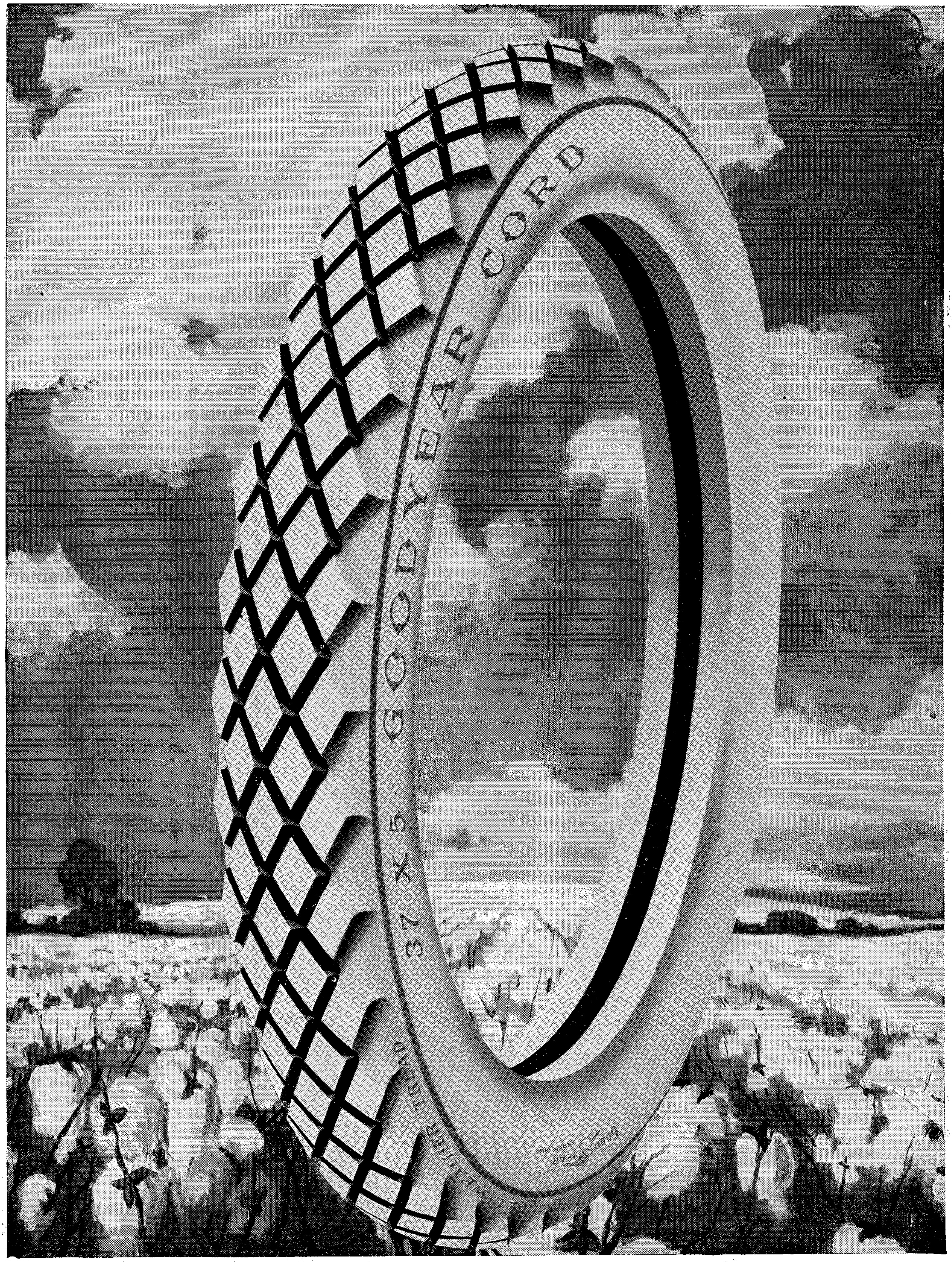
"The broker informed me that his office alone had 283 open accounts with Germans residing in Germany at the beginning of the war between that country and the United States. There were, of course, many similar accounts with other brokers in New York.

"A number of important enterprises in this country are entirely owned by the Germans of Europe. A large manufacturing plant in Western Pennsylvania, including a village—and a good one, I might say, as to its buildings, public utilities, and so on—is owned by Germans but operated by Americans. The Government has taken possession of the property. I sent a representative, accompanied by accountants, to the village, and the money earned by the factory and the funds collected as rent will be spent for Liberty bonds."

All debts owed by Americans to Germans, or to their allies, are now payable to the United States, and in this way Uncle Sam has accumulated quite a sum of pin money. Mr. Palmer tells of some interesting instances:

"A woman in Georgia sent us seventy-two cents. She said that she owed that amount to a woman now in Germany. This money went into the National Treasury. Another woman sent us $300, saying that she owed a woman in Berlin $281. She made it an even sum by contributing $19 out of her own pocket, and asked us to invest the $300 in Liberty bonds and to keep the bonds.

"Some one in Hoboken, N. J., sent out little tin banks for the collection of pennies for the war-widows and orphans of Germany. These banks are being sent to the Alien Property Custodian in Washington. After the war the pennies, I am sure, will reach the persons to whom they were intended to be given. In the meanwhile they will be employed against


37 X 5 GOODYEAR CORD
WEATHER TREAD

Panorama of the Goodyear cotton-growing project in Arizona at picking-time.

Copyright 1918, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR

Making the Desert to Bloom

"And he gave it for his opinion, that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of philosophers put together."

Jonathan Swift.

DOWN in the Salt River Valley of Arizona, under the brazen sky and sirocco breath of the mesa, Goodyear is putting the desert to work.

Infertile plain and immemorial waste are now being made to yield up to mankind some portion of that bounty which is the common debt of earth.

Thirty-five thousand acres of arid soil are in process of development there for the growing of the finest quality of long-staple cotton.

Six thousand acres of this enormous tract are already producing such cotton, of a grade which experts tell us has no equal in the world.

* * *

The task that Goodyear faces in reclaiming this parched acreage has been from the beginning a most formidable one.

Barely 5,000 acres of the tract could be irrigated from the great Roosevelt dam, the remainder had to be watered from deep-drilled wells equipped with power pumping-plants.

In the work that has been done and is now going forward an entire regiment of men is employed.

Fourteen immense caterpillar tractors and 1,200 mules prepare the fields for cotton and attend the cultivation of the producing land.

The progress that has been made and is now being accelerated is only a presage of what will be accomplished.

Great ginning mills have been erected at Phoenix, Chandler, Tempe, Glendale and Polleson, with an oil mill at Phoenix.

It is planned to establish two model towns on the property, complete and modern in every respect.

Each will have, besides dwellings for employees, clubhouses, hospital, warehouses, garages, machine shops, general office, store buildings and church.

In addition to its own endeavors in the Salt River Valley, Goodyear is encouraging small producers there by assisting them in every possible way.

From present indications it is estimated that in the valley next year a total acreage of 100,000 will be reached.

The greater proportion of the lint from the fine cotton produced will be used in the manufacture of motor car tires; the seed will be handled commercially in various forms.

On the basis of present prices it is computed that the aggregate yield from the district this year will approximate five million dollars.

* * *

In the strict sense, Goodyear is not and has never been a producer of raw materials.

It is Goodyear's chief function to convert raw materials into quality products for wide public use.

But where it is evident that by widening its sphere Goodyear can benefit its products and the public, this step will always be taken.

It was in this spirit that Goodyear established its own fabric mills in Connecticut, and that this new Arizona project was put under way.

The aim and the end of all such endeavors by Goodyear is a heightened merit and value in the products it builds.

The success with which such endeavors hitherto have been attended is seen in the unmatched popularity these products enjoy.

Goodyear Tires, Heavy Tourist Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.

CORD TIRES

BATH AND SHAVE BEHIND THE LINES IN FRANCE COST 35 CENTS

THOSE at home can get from the letters of the boys "Over There" an impression of the conditions which it is impossible to gain from any other source—intimate pictures of the daily life and surroundings, hardships, and amusements of those who are fighting for the world and humanity. Here are descriptions of a public bath in a private house, and of a "barber shop" behind the lines—the latter recalling customs more than a century old—which Raymond F. Gier, of Lansing, Mich., who is with a hospital unit "Somewhere in France," writes to his parents, and which are printed in the Detroit *Free Press:*

We are located in a fine old French town (the censor may cross out the name, but I may be able to let you know later), and are right among typical French people. They have treated us royally, considering the times and conditions. Everywhere we go we are greeted with "*Bon jour*" and the like, and the people smile at us and many old men even take off their hats to us. The French are fine people, and altho they have some very queer customs, they can't be beaten for genuine hospitality.

There are so many, many things that I could tell you, but I will have to let some of them go until I get home, when I can tell them with the aid of my diary, which I am trying to keep pretty complete.

We have no hot water here, or didn't have till yesterday, so I went down-town, just a few blocks, and got a bath day before yesterday. I went into a little shop to buy a larger diary, and after buying it I asked the proprietor, with the aid of my little book, where I could go and get a bath. I guess very few people in this country have bathrooms in their houses, so there are many public baths in the cities. The storekeeper immediately put on his hat and coat and told me to follow him and he led the way three or four blocks down the street to a bathhouse (I guess you call it that). That just shows how hospitable the French are to us.

We walked in and he told the lady that I wanted to take a bath, then he left us. The lady motioned me to a chair, and while I sat down she went to fix the bath. She came back soon and showed me to one of the rooms. The room was small, but in it were a very large bath-tub and two chairs. On one of the chairs were two bath towels. The tub was lined with a sterilized white sheet and half filled with very hot water, which came clear up to my shoulders, the tub being much deeper than ours. I had a fine scrub and it only cost me one franc seventy-five centimes, amounting to 35 cents in our money.

One of the strangest things to me are the barber shops. I went in one day to get a shave—and I got it. The chairs are ordinary chairs, and in the shop where I went there were only three. They are in front of a large dressing-table with a bowl in the middle of the top. You sit down in the chair with your feet on the floor and rest your head on the back part of the chair. I can't understand why they have it arranged that way, as it is uncomfortable for both the customer and the barber—and the latter has to bend way over to work.

First, that barber lathered my face and shaved me down, then he lathered again and shaved up. After he was through off myself (I only knew what to do by looking around and seeing men in the other chairs do it), and after I had done that I sat down again, and he dried it and sprayed my whole head with a very strong scented toilet water, nearly drowning me. Then he dried me and put powder on with a large powder puff. It cost fifty centimes (10 cents), and altho very cheap I'll not go to a barber shop very often to get shaved. It is such things as this that make you think you are in a foreign country, sure enough.

But he found the "movies" quite up-to-date, and the presence of the Americans was acknowledged in the hospitable French way by the orchestra. He writes:

The next night the whole unit was invited to the main "movie" house in town, and we marched down in a body and took the middle seats in the theater, which had been reserved for us. The orchestra was playing "The Stars and Stripes Forever" when we came in, and afterward they played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise." Of course we all stood at attention during both pieces and afterward the French people shouted "*Vive l'Amérique!*" It was a fine start, I can tell you. They showed six different pictures during the evening. Four of them were American pictures with French synopsis—including Charlie Chaplin—and the other two were French. The orchestra played a lot of very old American popular songs and many other pieces which we recognized and enjoyed, and they played very well indeed.

We are very comfortable and happy, and altho not very busy with regular hospital work (the only patients we have as yet are ordinary cases, no wounded), we are still building barracks and completing the necessary arrangements for our regular work, which we expect won't come for good until next spring, altho, of course, we don't know.

I am "all set" for winter, I think. I guess I told you about our being issued heavy underwear and heavy hobnailed shoes. We're very happy and need nothing I can think of except the assurance that every one at home is well and happy.

The wonderful work that is being done by the Italian surgeons in treating the wounded and maimed is described in the letters of Dr. George E. McKean, of Detroit, who has made a tour of many of the Italian hospitals, and which he declares was the most interesting trip he ever expects to take. He writes:

This afternoon we spent in a brain and nerve hospital. We saw hundreds of cases and a few operations, very swiftly done. Their technique is modern, their *x*-ray apparatus the best in the world—and all made in Italy. Milan does some wonderful things in a pharmaceutical way. I hope to visit a large base hospital at Venice, and incidentally, of course, the city.

The medical organization of the Italian Army is very complete and has never broken down even under the strain of heavy fighting up in the mountains, where transportation is most precarious.

We went from hospital to hospital as fast as our car could take us with the best of Italian chauffeurs—and sixty miles an hour is easy going for them. The first hospital of 500 beds was given up to plastic work on the face, particularly the jaws. They simply do wonders with these chaps whose bullets or shrapnel. Dr. McKean and Dr. Torrey, who have seen what our best Americans and French are doing in these lines, say the surgeon and his corps beat them all. They all admit that American dentists have trained their people on jaw splints, plates, and appliances.

The next was a general surgical hospital of three thousand beds in an old cavalry barracks, with additions built of white material, like world's fair buildings. All were white and kept in the best of shape. In their bacteriological department or laboratory 76,000 examinations have been made since the war began. They claim that nearly all their infections come from the Austrians, and they allow none of these to go out of this infected zone back into Italy until they are free from infection. Preventive medicine is carried on more perfectly here than in either the English or the French Army.

We lunched to-day with the General in command of this district and his staff of thirty-five officers. The General, like so many of these high Italian officers, speaks good English and enjoys American jokes. We visited a large prison-camp of Austrians, 2,000 of them. Those who had been there a month or so looked pretty well, but a bunch of a hundred who were brought in while we were there looked mighty thin and worn. If one could judge of the Austrian Army by these one would say that the Austrians were nearing the finish. However, while we were watching them their big guns were hammering. We could plainly hear them belching out defiance in their mountain strongholds.

The last hospital we saw this evening was in an old monastery on the mountain side. It had been the summer home of the Bishop of Trieste, who afterward became Pope Pius the Tenth. It is a beautiful place. From its balcony you can get a very beautiful panoramic view of the whole of this mountain front. We took tea up there and came back by moonlight to an eight-o'clock dinner with Will Irwin and his wife. Thompson, of the Associated Press, who has just reached this far on his way back from Macedonia, Turkey, and Greece, was there also. They are mighty interesting chaps and hard workers.

One of the most interesting things we saw to-day was the salvage department of this Army, where they gather all the materials from camps and battle-fields—clothing, shoes, kits, stretchers. Everything is disinfected, washed, repaired, if possible, if not put to other uses.

A few days later Dr. McKean first saw the mountain overhead trolley. He describes it as resembling our "cash-carrier system," and writes:

These lines are sometimes as much as twelve and fifteen miles long, with a number of stations, and connect a number of mountains. Sick and wounded are brought down by this means, and mountain batteries and supplies are carried up. I had no particular desire to ride in one of them.

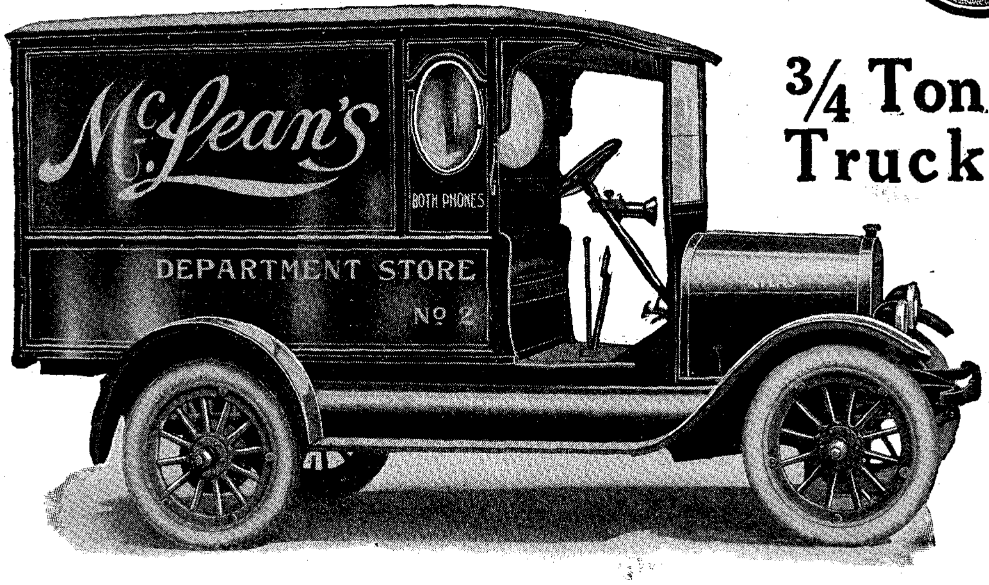
Our escort, Major Potzi, was depressed all day and very serious over the situation. We got to Udine earlier than usual, and were told that matters were a little better.

On Friday morning we were awakened by the siren and bells sounding the alarm of a bombing airplane, and soon there were three heavy explosions. Dr. Torrey got up and looked out the window, but could not see anything except people running for their cellars, so we went on with our sleep.

We started our trip at nine. Major

COMMERCIAL ATLAS TRUCKS

COMMERCIAL ATLAS TRUCKS



3/4 Ton
Truck

ATLAS

ONLY THE ATLAS CAN OFFER YOU THE CHOICE OF 33 BODY TYPES

Each body is designed and constructed to the smallest detail for one particular line of business.

Consider this wide selection of individual bodies in connection with a sturdy truck chassis that is built for truck service only—*not a converted pleasure car chassis.*

The mechanical make-up of the Atlas 3/4 ton truck speaks for itself in the specifications in this advertisement.

The hard service Atlas motor with its big piston displacement and perfect cooling and lubrication; the 40 percent overload rear axle and the heavy-duty, truck-designed frame built for the utmost flexibility and strength, all help to lower the cost of Atlas upkeep.

Write arranging for a personal interview.

"Built For Your Business"

SPECIFICATIONS

Maximum Capacity, 1500 lbs.
Motor: Four cylinder 3 1-4 x 5 cast en bloc "L" type, detachable head, 3 point suspension. Cooling Thermo-Syphon. Lubrication, splash, constant level system plunger pump. Valves, 1 5-8 in. diameter.
Horse Power: 30 H. P. at 1600 R. P. M.
Ignition: Battery ignition, Remy distributor.
Carburetor: Automatic float feed, dash adjustment. Hot air connection.
Radiator: Copper, honeycomb, 3 in. core. Ample capacity for cooling motor.
Transmission: Selective three speed forward and reverse, special heavy-duty truck type. Full roller bearing. Extra large face gears, 1 1-4 in. short shafts, designed to withstand hard service.
Clutch: Dry Plate Atlas Special Borg & Beck, integral with transmission. Bearings oiled through hollow shaft from transmission.
Drive: Hotchkiss Drive. Enclosed type dust-proof universal joints, extra heavy.
Control: Left hand drive, center gear shift lever, internal spark and throttle on steering wheel, bevel gears at bottom. Accelerator pedal attached to power plant.
Steering Gear: Double screw type Lavine Heavy-Duty. Adjustment for wear automatic, 17 in. wheel. Double throttle.
Frame: Pressed steel channel section 4 x 2 x 3-16 in., 3 in. at offset.
Front Axle: I-Beam Section, 6 in. knuckle, adjustable ball bearings in hubs.
Rear Axle: Full Floating. Helical Bevel Driving Gears, pressed steel housing, inspection plate at rear, Brown-Lipe differential, Bower Double Roller Bearings in rear wheels and right of differential. Gurney Thrust Bearings at left and front.
Gear Ratio: 4 3-4: 1.
Brakes: Brakes external contracting. 12 in. dia., 2 in. face, 3-16 weight. Internal expanding, 12 in. dia., 2 in. face, 3-16 weight.
Springs: Semi-Elliptic Front 2 x 36 x 7 ply. Semi-Elliptic Rear 2 x 46 x 9 ply. Special high-grade, oil tempered double heat-treated with bushed eyes. Hardened bolts and grease cups, nuts with cotters.
Wheels: Wood, Artillery type, second growth hickory, 1 1-4 in. spoke.
Rims: Clincher, quick demountable type, furnished with spare rim and wrench.
Tires: Lee 31 x 4 Standard. Non-Skid rear.
Tire Holder: Tire Holder bolted to running board with lock.
Wheelbase: 106 in. regular. 118 in. special.
Gas Tank: Capacity 10 gallons, built on chassis.
Equipment: Remy Electric Generator, Willard SJW4 No. 317 Starting and Lighting Battery. Electric Head and Tail Lights. Ignition, lighting and dimming switch plate, with ammeter.
Horn: Standard make hand operating horn.
Windshield: Heavy double ventilating plate glass shield without stay braces.
Bumper: Spring type bumper.
Fenders: Complete set of four fenders crown pattern, rear fender extra long.
Running Boards: Running boards covered with Battleship Linoleum and edges bound.
Body: Any one of thirty-three styles, open six post panel, foredoor, Vestibule and Semi-Vestibule front.
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Specifications subject to change without notice.

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ATLAS

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—Health and relief from constipation. Medicine? No. Just eat, each day, a delicious bran muffin made from

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The large, clean, coarse flakes supply the right amount of roughage to exercise the intestines and promote normal bowel activity. Then too—the Pillsbury recipe, printed on the Pillsbury package, produces a breakfast muffin that is really delicious! Don't doubt it—try it—forget medicine—use PILLSBURY'S HEALTH BRAN and bid good-bye to constipation.

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(Except in Far West)

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RAY PORTABLE Adding Machine $25
Also Directly Subtracts

Adds with speed and accuracy of highest priced machines. Use it on desk or ledger or carry it around in your hand—saves time on trial balances, payrolls and bills, invoices, etc. Used by U. S. Govt., B. & O. R. R., International Harvester Co.

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SEND NO MONEY! Write today on your business stationery and we will send you the RAY for a 20-day free trial on your own work.

THE RAY COMPANY
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anxious to get us out of the town and headed for the west. We drove directly to Treviso, where the Italians are making their present stand, and where, I hope, with the help of the French and English, they will be able to hold the Germans. If they don't hold them Venice will likely be lost to the Italians. In spite of all the excitement, they sent us on a long drive up into the Cardona Alps, the Trentino country. We drove 300 miles, reaching a point 7,400 feet above the level of the sea. We saw a hospital at this point just finished, of cement, built against the rock, strictly modern in every way.

On Sunday morning we started for Venice at eight-thirty. Our guard and autos were on hand, but we were told that it would be much safer for us to go right on without stopping for Venice. We were taken to the depot. There we saw refugees by he hundreds, many of them little children and women who had been caught in Udine and other towns by the shelling. It was the hardest sight of my little war-experience. It is tough enough to see soldiers all shot up, but that is part of the game and it doesn't shock one so much as to see non-combatants, particularly little bits of tots, as many of these were.

After crowding through this jam of people we were informed that the train was very late and might not come at all. I struck out, got our automobile again and went to Moestro, where we were to have changed cars for the Venice, Paris, and Rome trains. We were late, but made the train by driving a mile a minute through towns, over railroads, and everything else. We came on to Milan, stayed overnight, and went on at noon, reaching the French border at 7 P.M. At nine we took our train for this place, D——, and got here at 4:30 in the morning, a tired bunch, but glad to be back from the most interesting trip I ever expect to take, unless I have the pleasure of making one to Berlin when the whole thing is finished.

STRANGE DUALITY OF SOUL A PHENOMENON OF BATTLE

THE weird effect of war upon the mind of the individual combatant has been frequently alluded to in stories from the front, but an unusually gripping description of the psychological phenomena is given by a young lieutenant on the French front in an article entitled, "The Soul of a Combatant," printed in *La Revue Franco-Macédonienne*, one of the trench newspapers. He writes:

> How are we to describe the soul of the combatant during the attack, in the battle? The minutes are so intense, the preoccupation of the aim to attain so absorbing that even the man most inclined to self-analysis abandons all thought for action. The atmosphere is so exceptional that even immediately after some difficult phases one does not recover his soul.
>
> There is first a period of preparation: building of trenches and shelters, of ammunition stores and posts for the command; the men work day and night. The preoccupations about comfort become attenuated; out of the enormous efforts, results of which we see daily, confidence is born; a kind of cheerfulness, vague, not much talked about—the instinct of a bee in a hive, the sentiment of complete solidarity, the joy of being artizans of a formidable

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ROCHESTER N.Y.
There's a Tycos or Taylor Thermometer for Every Purpose

one gives all his strength, all his life. The acceptance of the sacrifice insinuates, then imposes itself on all.

I shall perhaps never see again such a prodigious moral spectacle as the one given by our bivouacs during the three days preceding the attack of September 25.

In the orders given since long weeks the mysterious day of the attack was designated by the letter N. On September 22 we learned suddenly that this was the day, N-3. Everybody prepared himself. Letters to the loved ones, letters of business and different interests filled the bags of the postmen.

Weapons were carefully oiled, the big guns prepared, the men affecting unconcern and laughing loudly at the slightest provocation. The artillery of the enemy thundered loudly. And then:

> When, at ten o'clock in the evening of the 24th, we started forward toward the furnace, we left behind in the bivouacs, with the ashes of the letters burned before our departure, our old soul, made of troubles, hope, fear, and love, and we put on at the same time as our equipment our soul of combat.
>
> From that moment on we do not live in the present. The probability of death eclipses the past and forbids the future. Such a state, lasting days and days, would be inconceivable and also unbearable if the circumstances did not make it easier by lessening greatly the sensibility.
>
> First, there is the noise. Then after the noise the fatigue which breaks our limbs, the hunger, the thirst, the want of warm food which provokes a kind of contraction of the stomach, really painful. But above all, that which enables a man to remain in the fight without being demoralized by the losses, by certain sights, is sleep; in the first hours there is no rest, and an immense expense of physical and especially moral strength; then, after a certain time, all disappears before an irresistible need of sleep. Every minute of quiet, under the rain, in a hole, in an open field, under a violent bombardment, we lie down and sleep! Don't think it is a painful sleep; it is delicious. As soon as you allow your nerves to relax a soft warmth penetrates you, flows in your veins; you squat in your ditch with little childish gestures, and right away, in a second, like a stone in a pit, you fall in the most profound, the most blissful sleep.

With the waking the dream continues, and here, according to the lieutenant, the strange psychological experience begins when one seems to witness, as another individuality, the acts of oneself. Says the writer:

> There is a kind of duality in you—the physical person who creeps, falls in the mud, lies down under the fire of the mitrailleuses, sneaks from one tree to another, and the moral person who observes these strange proceedings, orders them, and enjoys an astonishing lucidness.
>
> Dream and lucidness here are the two words which seem to me to express best the soul of the combatant.
>
> Dream, this small wood, chopped by the fire and through which, in a hellish noise, pale men glide, creeping on their knees and elbows.
>
> Dream, this continual bombardment, which shakes the ground, crushes men

AUTOISTS WARNED TO SAVE GASOLINE TO HELP WIN WAR

Capt. E. F. Lucas Tells Mining Engineers Crude Oil Shortage Is Likely.

A warning for joyriders to be less prodigal in their use of gasoline as a step to end the war sooner, as sounded by Capt. E. F. Lucas, ventor, in a speech before the Institute of Mining En- the Planters Hotel today. yield of crude oil arrels last year, hortage unless. ical, Capt.

wa there autoists Lucas said.

At a meeting

Let Inlands do your bit

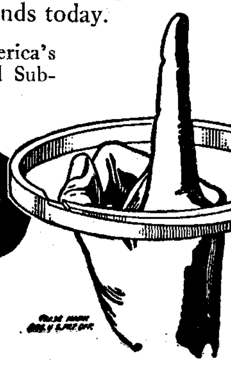
You can cut down your use of gasoline, without cutting down the use of your car—by installing *gas-tight* piston rings.

The loss of power and gasoline through leaky piston rings runs as high as 25%, according to experts. This loss occurs in *any* motor that has run much. Piston rings are simply steel washers, and when worn or faulty, they are *certain* to leak.

An investment in gas-tight piston rings will save your pocketbook and save your engine—and an investment in Inlands will also save you in the *cost* of gas-tight piston rings. The Inland's Spiral Cut produces a gas-tight piston ring in *one piece*—which makes it low priced, saving you $5 to $10 per set over any other type of gas-tight ring. This Spiral Cut principle is *patented*—neither its construction nor its' advantages can be duplicated in *any* other ring.

The Inland is absolutely gas-tight, because the Spiral Cut does away with the gap, and also causes the ring to *expand* in a perfect circle, making a perfect seal against the round cylinder wall. This Spiral construction allows equal width and thickness all around, making the Inland strongest and most durable. See your garage man about Inlands today.

Over 1,250,000 in use. In many of America's fine cars and chosen for Aeroplane and Submarine Service. Write for booklet.



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> and throws others on the earth, their faces down.
>
> And in that dream what clearness of thought! This you must do, just this and nothing else. No hesitation. Responsibility, far from hindering the officer, sustains him, raises him up; what could he fear, when he is surrounded by his *poilus*, ready to act without hesitation on a gesture, on a word? What tenderness he feels for these men of all ages whom he calls "my children," unforgetable minutes which create between all a total and definitive solidarity!
>
> One idea alone haunts the brain, where it tinkles like a bell. "You must advance! You must advance!" It imposes itself not as a duty, but as an evidence. And we advance, and we fall. The goal is that tree over there, or that lump of earth. I do not see anything beyond; I must reach it, and nothing, nothing, nothing shall keep me away from that tree or that lump!
>
> All fighting has an end; at night it calms down; silence and shadow shroud and still everything. The wounded, the dead are taken up; on the conquered ground, guarded by a few sentinels, every one sleeps—a sleep without dream; the soldiers have the immobility of corpses. Sleep, and sleep well; the task has been accomplished. One thought to the fallen comrade, then the total oblivion of sleep!
>
> After the offensive we come back to the hospital trenches; we wake up again to the normal life, to all the small preoccupations of old. The days of fever and fight are already far away; all the details are minutely engraved in our minds, but our soul still wanders; we can't recover it. A kind of depression subsists after the return to the physical plenitude.

HOW MUSIC IS MADE TO FIT THE FILMS

SETTING the "movies" to music, or, more correctly speaking, setting music to the "movies" is an art in itself. When one witnesses some especially thrilling photo-play the music and the action on the screen usually synchronize so perfectly that the spectator is scarcely conscious of the accompanying music until it ceases. Moving-picture promoters in Cleveland have made a special study of this musical feature. The Spitalny brothers—there are three of them—conduct the orchestras at three of the photo-play theaters, where the music is made to fit the film, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* declares:

> It is a trick and an art, this arranging a musical setting for a photo-play—a trick to record the memorandum as the film flashes past, an art to arrange the orchestration, synchronize it, and, finally, offer it with an orchestra.
>
> The general scheme of arranging and directing corresponds in all cases. Some, perhaps, are a trifle more elaborate in working out their detail. But the general plan is identical.
>
> This is the way it is done:
>
> When a new film is booked for an engagement the print to be used is sent on a week ahead for a private screening. This may occur in a private projection-room, in the theater proper before the performance time, or in the studio of some film exchange. In any instance, it is at the private screening the work of the musical director begins. It is there he lays the foundation for his next week's score.
>
> The picture is projected at the same speed at which it will be shown to the public. As the scenes flash across the screen, the director jots down his notes as to varying incidents and characters. Three or four of the leading characters are selected as vital to the action. Varying themes may be given them, character themes, in fact; or the basic principle of the play may be themed, theme of idea.
>
> Elaborate notes are made as to the varying scenes, with memoranda whether the action is fast or deliberate, long or short, and what characters participate in them. This is the working model, as it were, the skeleton, upon which the director fastens his themes and builds up a musical composition to fit the performance.
>
> Then comes the real task—the arranging of the score.
>
> The average feature of the program presented to-day runs from five to ten reels, with an average of 1,000 feet of film to a reel. The six- and seven-reel feature is employed as frequently as any. The total of musical numbers selected in making up the score for such an offering may number from eighty to one hundred different compositions, irrespective of repetitions; the number is never less than from forty to fifty.

When these arrangements are completed, the music selected, the themes worked out, the cuttings indicated, and the rough version of the setting is ready, then comes the second showing of the film, which is reviewed by the director and the pianist. Then, says *The Plain Dealer:*

> The music is made to fit. Some bits may be found to be too long; some may run too briefly; all this is noted, tried, rearranged, and, finally, when the session is ended, the score has been synchronized to a nicety. The musical arrangement is reviewed. The part for each of the various instruments is made to correspond with the master score. Then, when this is done, all is ready for the dress rehearsal, at which not only orchestra and operators, but stage-hands, electricians, and others may be present.

Hyman Spitalny takes a wide view of the responsibilities of the musical director of a photo-play, for, he says:

> He is a conductor, in fact, not only of the music but of all other departments. The director's desk at the Stillman is equipped with telephone connections to all parts of the house, a series of buzzers for signaling, and a speedometer, which assist materially in synchronizing during the actual performance.
>
> When the time of a performance arrives the stage buzzer is signaled for lights out. The orchestra starts. The operator is signaled, the film is projected on the black curtain, the curtain is signaled and withdrawn, and the projection curtain displayed. All these signals are sent from the director's desk.
>
> Here at the Stillman we employ a speedometer for synchronizing. One of these is on my desk; another is attached to the machine in the projection-room, while still another is installed in the manager's office, that he may check the running time if he desires. This machine has a double index-sheet, on which the footage per minute is indicated, and, at the same time, the minutes per thousand feet. Usually we run about 1,000 feet to sixteen minutes. Of course, actual projecting time may vary a bit, due to one reason or another, and we may find, in the midst of a scene, that it is necessary to change the tempo of the film in order to preserve the musical setting. I signal by the buzzer, and the speed of projection is changed to suit the occasion.

And it is thus that time, effort, and many dollars are expended on that part of the picture-play which really appeals only to the subconsciousness of the spectator. The Spitalnys are the pioneer photo-play musicians in Cleveland. They have assembled a musical library containing completed orchestrations valued at $15,000. *The Plain Dealer* says:

> In the setting to "The Woman God Forgot," Geraldine Farrar's spectacle of the Aztec days, $700 worth of music was used, while the numbers employed in Nazimova's "War-Brides" approximated the same.

THINK OF IT! FREE "GARABED" FOR YOUR AUTOMOBILE!

LISTEN, motorists! Pretty soon you may snap your fingers at John D. No more shall you anxiously watch the garage bulletins for gasoline quotations along the roadside. "Garabed" will "fix" it. Giragossian has said it. And here are a few other "Garabed" promises:

Drive a battle-ship without fuel.
Enable airplanes to carry thousands of pounds of munitions.
Double the speed of steam-engines.
Supply electricity.
Produce nitrate.

But pshaw! What's the use of enumerating all the wonderful things the new engine will accomplish. Just take it from Giragossian it will furnish free energy.

Of course wise and aged persons with long memories who remember Keeley and his motor will shake their hoary locks and chortle scoffingly. But there were also those who laughed at Edison, Bell, and Marconi. At all events, the inventor of the engine which is to utilize this energy has succeeded in interesting Congress, and the House has ordered an investigation of the device by five scientists approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The inventor or discoverer of this new power is Garabed T. K. Giragossian, an Armenian who came to the United States in 1891. The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* says of him and his machine:

> In the twenty-six years of his residence here he has discovered a new principle of energy; he has perfected a machine which he claims will run without fuel, "without expense, or without toil except wear and tear of machinery"; he has convinced the Congress of the United States that his discovery is worthy of unusual consideration and protection.
>
> In a statement he declared that if "Garabed" were used now by the United States it would have this immediate threefold value in winning the war:
>
> "1. The ships would be smokeless and the speed increased at least fifty per cent. —maybe one hundred per cent. It will

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A Country of
Newspapers
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SASKATOON
CALGARY
REGINA
WINNIPEG
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VICTORIA
QUEBEC
ST. JOHN
HALIFAX
MONTREAL
OTTAWA
TORONTO
LONDON

Canada is a Market You Should Cultivate

In the matter of advertising England has her "Hoardings," the United States her Magazines—but Canada is a country of newspapers.

In the larger cities of Canada are published a number of strong, virile, influential Newspapers that give the people their daily news of war, of peace, of progress, politics and MERCHANDISING.

These Journals have circulation "inside" and "outside" of the cities. They are found in the homes, the trains, the clubs, the farms and the camps. They are leaders in Canadian thought and action. They assume and honorably discharge the responsibility of "guide, counsellor and friend" to the Canadian people.

It is these Newspapers that the United States Manufacturer should and *must* use if he desires to cultivate and obtain the buying friendship of the Canadian people.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, without a break, the influence of these Journals spreads. When your advertisements are included in the pages of these papers, there will be hardly a home, a farm, a ranch or a camp that will not quickly know that you have something to sell, some article, commodity or service that it would be to their advantage to know of and buy.

This is the sure, economical, practically the only way, to secure for your goods a place in the rich, expanding markets of Canada, which already buys and pays cash for *over one million dollars' worth of United States products every day.*

They cover Canada from coast to coast, circulating in practically four out of five English-speaking homes in the Dominion

Any newspaper (or all of them) in the list below will be pleased to receive and answer fully your enquiries regarding the actual and potential market for your goods among their readers.

NOTE.—This advertisement is one of a series of twelve, all of which contain valuable information and data on Canada under war conditions. They have been prepared in portfolio form. Any of the Newspapers will be pleased to send you a portfolio free upon application. Write for it.

City of Publication	Name of Paper	City of Publication	Name of Paper	City of Publication	Name of Paper
Halifax	**Herald and Mail**	**Toronto**	**Mail and Empire**	**Regina**	**Leader**
St. John	**Standard**	**Toronto**	**News**	**Saskatoon**	**Phoenix**
St. John	**Telegraph & Times**	**Toronto**	**Star**	**Saskatoon**	**Star**
Quebec	**Telegraph**	**London**	**Advertiser**	**Calgary**	**Albertan**
Montreal	**Gazette**	**London**	**Free Press**	**Calgary**	**Herald**
Montreal	**Star**	**Winnipeg**	**Free Press**	**Edmonton**	**Bulletin**
Ottawa	**Citizen**	**Winnipeg**	**Telegram**	**Edmonton**	**Journal**
Ottawa	**Journal-Press**	**Winnipeg**	**Tribune**	**Vancouver**	**World**
Toronto	**Globe**			**Victoria**	**Colonist**

The above publications have advertising representatives in New York and Chicago

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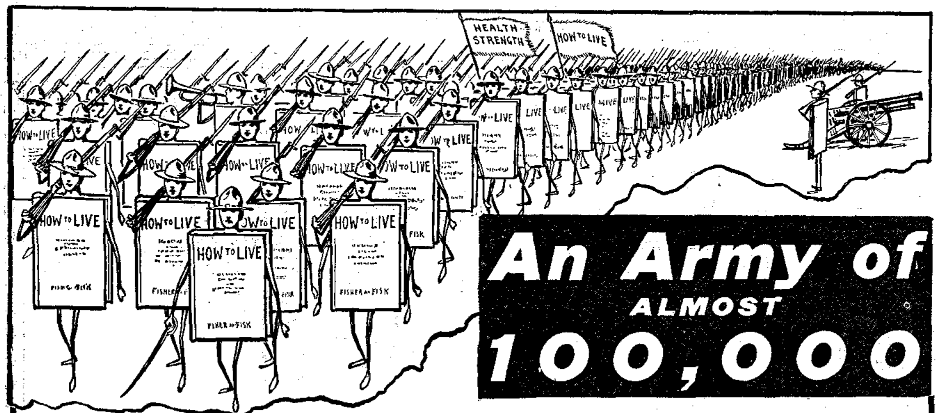

One of America's Strongest Home Defense Weapons

A great army is now fighting on American soil. It is steadily driving before it the insidious hosts of hurry, worry, wear and tear, of fear, nervousness, degeneracy and disease.

Its object is to war on every enemy of the public health, to revitalize the nation, to stiffen every American backbone, to clear every brain for the day's work, to brighten every eye, to bring new energy, health and zest to every man in every task.

It is fighting—fighting hard—for the nation's health

Great men organized this tremendous force and sent it on its way, and 100,000 wide-awake Americans have put it to work in their lives.

Major-General William C. Gorgas, U. S. A.; Surgeon-General Rupert Blue, U. S. Public Health Service; Wm. J. Mayo, M.D., ex-Pres. Am. Med. Ass'n; John F. Anderson, Director U. S. Gov't Hygienic Laboratory; Russell H. Chittenden; William H. Welch; Alexander Graham Bell; Wm. H. Taft; Luther H. Gulick; Ambassador Page; Harvey W. Wiley; Dudley A. Sargent; Irving Fisher of Yale; Eugene Lyman Fisk, and many others combined their special knowledge and enthusiastic energies in the preparation of

HOW TO LIVE

The Nation's Foremost Book of Health

This book was prepared under the auspices of the Hygiene Reference Board of The Life Extension Institute of which the above eminent men are members.

ALMOST 100,000 COPIES ALREADY SOLD

It is bringing renewed vigor, poise and power into the lives of College Professors, Business Executives, Lawyers, Clerks, Soldiers, Mothers, Farmers, Householders, Physicians, Salesmen, Stenographers, Students—everybody, in every walk of life. Big business houses, **including U. S. Steel Corporation, Sherwin-Williams Co., American Rolling Mill Company,** and many others, are buying it in quantities for their employees.

This Book Tells You How to Keep Well

Over 100 Universities
Colleges, etc., use it as a text in teaching personal hygiene.

How to Avoid Colds
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What to Eat and How
Eating to Get Fat
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How to Cure Constipation Without Drugs
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Deep Breathing and Exercise
Curing Acid in the Blood
How to Cure Insomnia
Treatment for Nervousness
Rules for Good Health
Effects of Alcohol—Tobacco
Blood Pressure

State Boards of Health Recommend It

The State Boards of Health of Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and New York endorse and recommend it.

A copy was purchased for every official of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health.

Dr. A. T. McCormack, Secretary of the Board of Health of the State of Kentucky, read it and then immediately ordered 12 more copies for some friends. When a member of such a responsible body does this you can appreciate how valuable the book must be.

One Man Ordered Two Thousand Copies

Prof. Robert T. Legge, Department of Hygiene, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.: "I have adopted it as a text-book for my freshman classes next semester, and have placed an order with our coöperative store to have on hand at least one thousand copies for the coming semester." Another thousand copies were ordered for the second semester.

One Newspaper Orders Five Thousand Copies

The *Oregon Journal*, of Portland, recently bought 5,000 copies for distribution among its patrons.

Chautauqua Institution is Using 7,000 Copies

in its reading course for 1917-18.

Some of the Topics:

Constipation
Air Baths
Alcohol—Its effect on heart, kidneys, weight, morals, brain, nerves, offspring, etc., etc.
Apoplexy
Athletes
Autointoxication
Table of Food Values
Bathing
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Diet
Eugenics
Eye Strain
Fat
Fatigue
Flat Foot
Grippe
Headaches
Heart Troubles
Heredity
Infectious Diseases
Outdoor Living
Overstrain
Overweight
Insomnia
Malaria
Marriage
Meat
Melancholy
Mineral Oils
Patent Medicines
Relaxation
Rheumatism
Art of Serenity
Sex Hygiene
Sleep
Sunlight
Tobacco Heart
Underweight

THE NEW YORK TIMES says: "A volume, the scientific accuracy of which is vouched for by William J. Mayo, M.D., ex-President of the American Medical Association; Alexander Graham Bell, M.D., Board of Scientific Directors, Eugenics Record Office; Major-Gen. William C. Gorgas, and about ninety other men renowned in the fields of medicine, surgery, bacteriology, industrial hygiene, etc., may well be accepted as the most authoritative epitome thus far available in the great but hitherto neglected realm of individual hygiene."

Your Money Will Be Refunded

We shall return your money immediately—and no questions asked—if you do not wish to keep the book after inspection. This book is endorsed by the Journal of the American Medical Association and many others. Sign and send the coupon herewith. $1.12 is the price *in full*, including delivery.

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354-360 Fourth Avenue **New York City**

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354 Fourth Ave., New York

I enclose **$1.12** for which send me your new book, **HOW TO LIVE.** If I am not satisfied with it, I may return it within ten days and you will refund what I have paid, and I shall owe you nothing. L. D. 1-26-18

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City..............................State..............

increase the speed of any ship in some degree. This would be the best remedy against the *U*-boat.

"2. We could utilize it in airships so they can carry very heavy loads, according to the will of men. We can make them develop 10,000 horse-power if necessary. It depends on the size. The 'Garabed' can be supplied to any size of airship without any fuel or any other known material to hamper flight by weight. We could encircle the whole globe without descending to the ground. We could carry great loads across the Atlantic and attack the enemy.

"3. The 'Garabed' can be placed on land-ships, battle-ships, or dreadnoughts, of whatever size is practicable, and furnish motive power for them without fuel requirement."

This marvelous and mysterious energy of Mr. Giragossian seems at least to have animated the members of Congress, for while he guards the secret of "Garabed" with great care and they know only what he has chosen to tell them—that it is a new principle of force to be utilized in his engine—his absolute confidence has quite convinced them that he has probed some secret of the air. The nearest approach to an explanation of his discovery is to be found in this transcript of his examination by the House Committee on Patents:

Mr. Nolan: "Is it necessary to have your engine in order to generate the free energy?"

Mr. Giragossian: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Nolan: "You can not attach any applicance to a present-day airship engine and have it work?"

Mr. Giragossian: "No. It will not work with the present engine."

Mr. Nolan: "It is a separate engine entirely?"

Mr. Giragossian: "Absolutely. Supposing it is three connected together."

Mr. Nolan: "This is not along the lines of perpetual motion?"

Mr. Giragossian: "No, sir; I did not discover any motion. I did not overcome gravity or anything of that kind."

Mr. Nolan: "This is something on the same principle as Benjamin Franklin's discovery of electricity and its uses? It is a natural force?"

Mr. Giragossian: "Yes, sir; this force is already existent and I am going to utilize it by means which I have discovered. It is concentrated. If we want to make use of electricity out of the earth we concentrate that. If we utilize the current or the tide, we have to concentrate, because it is very wide. The same thing is true of the wind. It is necessary to build engines to produce thousands of horse-power. My device is utilized in such a way that it is almost condensed energy. We can produce thousands and hundred of thousands of horse-power. The most improved locomotive has 3,000 horse-power. The source of the energy is very great. We can make 100 horse-power from a machine with 10 horse-power with a small change. It is portable, and you can carry it from place to place. We can build thousands of horse-power, 10,000 if necessary, by connecting wheels."

The discoverer is very earnest. He frankly admits that his claims are open to ridicule because of a "prevailing prejudice or conviction among a certain class that energy can not be produced without expense," but he says:

> "I tell you there is no expense in the economy of nature in the production of energy. I am not claiming that I will produce energy by magic, but I will tell you that I have discovered a natural force that we can utilize and have energy as we like, without toil or expense.
>
> "I will not bring any argument to convince any man, but I know as a positive fact, after an experiment of years, and after working for years, that I can demonstrate it before anybody and convince any man of common sense. I can lay down my drawings before scientists and can convince them in fifteen or twenty minutes that I have accomplished this work."

Giragossian's success in winning Congress to a consideration of his claims was the climax to a life of tragedy. He was born in Armenia at about the time of the Civil War in America. The records of his birth were lost and he does not know his own birthday. He says he has been told two dates, one of which makes him fifty-three and the other fifty-seven years old. Of his family he says:

> "My father's name was T. K. Giragoss. In his early manhood he was treasurer for the Ottoman Government for eighteen years in our section of Armenia. After that he became a merchant. He was killed by the Turks in the general massacres of 1895 and 1896. At the same time my brother and one son were killed.
>
> "In my youth I was a merchant with my father and represented him at Constantinople. Then he let me go to study medicine in France. Instead of remaining I came to America from France as a traveler November 20, 1891. Armenians enticed me to America. After reaching here I opened a store in Worcester, Mass."

The idea of the existence of an unknown energy had been in his head from his earliest youth. He used to watch the half-dozen horses in his father's mill grinding wheat, and he was constantly seeking some way to get rid of the horses. This idea was in his mind, he says, when he came to America, and it grew with each year. Steam and the ordinary powers in use never occurred to him in the question of the application of energy. His mind was fixt on the discovery of some new method. His idea finally dominated him, but he was without funds, had no knowledge of machinery, and did not know the English language. He went to work in a machine-shop to acquaint himself with machinery, and then to Boston where he engaged in trade to furnish him with the money that he needed. *The Post-Dispatch* says:

> Giragossian's final discovery of the principle he was after flashed over him one morning about three or four o'clock.
>
> "It had been hovering about my mind in a general way for two or three days," he declared. "I was in the habit of getting up at various hours of the night to write my thoughts, and kept pen and paper on a table by my bed. When I awoke that morning it was there plain. That had been working in my mind while I slept without

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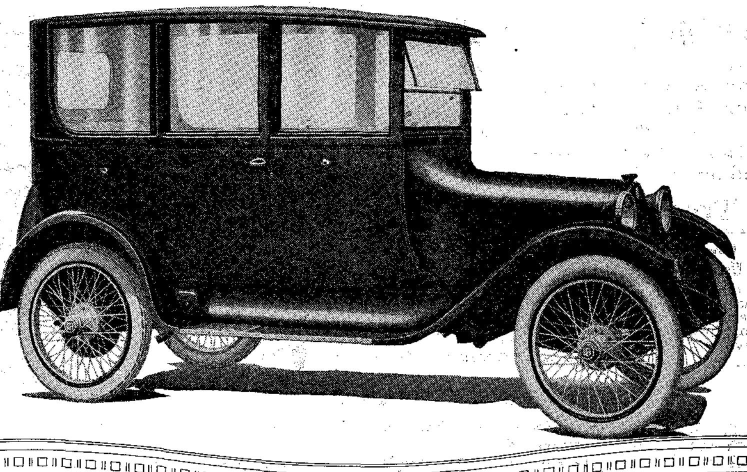

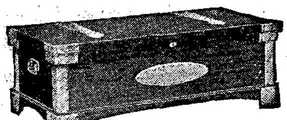

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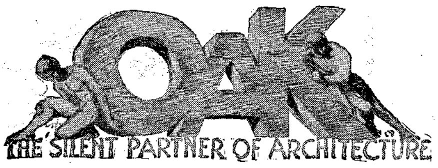
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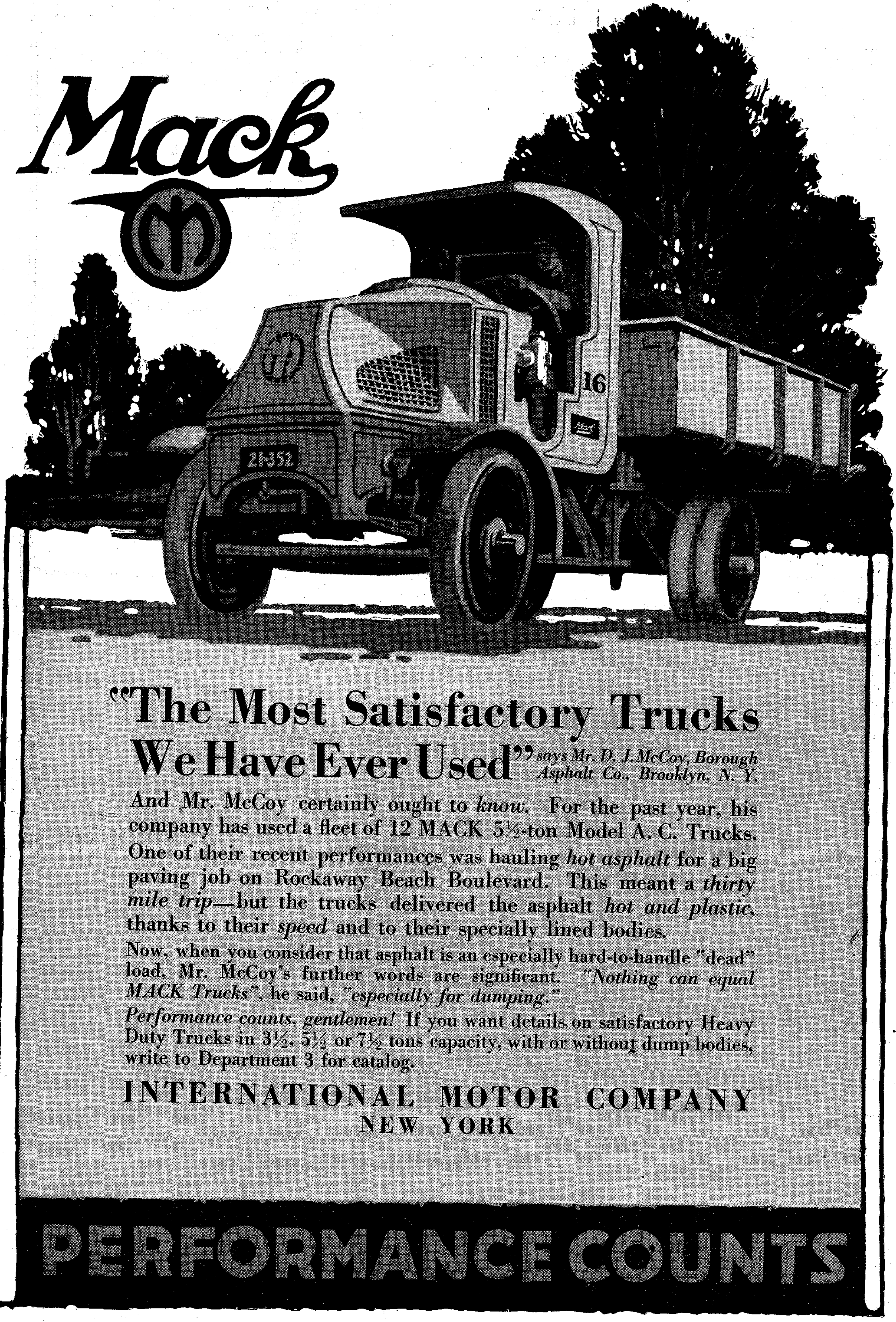

"The Most Satisfactory Trucks We Have Ever Used" *says Mr. D. J. McCoy, Borough Asphalt Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.*

And Mr. McCoy certainly ought to *know*. For the past year, his company has used a fleet of 12 MACK 5½-ton Model A. C. Trucks. One of their recent performances was hauling *hot asphalt* for a big paving job on Rockaway Beach Boulevard. This meant a *thirty mile trip*—but the trucks delivered the asphalt *hot and plastic*, thanks to their *speed* and to their specially lined bodies.

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INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY
NEW YORK

PERFORMANCE COUNTS

my being conscious of it, just as everybody's mind is working."

The inventor, or discoverer, then began a long task of perfecting his work. Thirteen years later, or a total of seventeen years, he finally perfected his machine and saw it work as he had planned.

He has been working to get special protection from Congress over two years. Resolutions to grant it to him have been introduced from time to time by Representatives Church, of California, Tague, of Massachusetts, and others. "Garabed" was regarded as a joke and did not get serious consideration until leaders were imprest with the claims made for it as a war-measure.

The object of the resolutions was to provide for the demonstration of "Garabed' and to secure Giragossian in his rights if the invention is practicable. It furthermore gives the United States the right to use the device without charge.

NOTHING IS WASTED IN WAR BUT NOISE

THE only thing on the battle-field that is wasted is noise. As yet the British Army has not found a way to conserve that. Many other by-products of war, however, are being utilized, including odors. As a staff correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle* writes from "Somewhere in France":

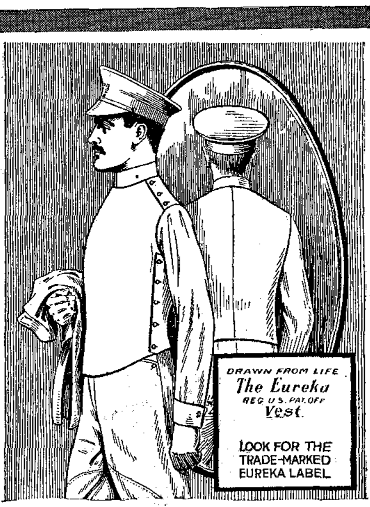
> What! You don't believe it? Listen to this: Yesterday I made a visit to the British Army horse hospital near A——. When the inspection was over we passed the fertilizer-pit. The odor was pretty strong.
>
> "When we get to the windward," said the major, "I'll tell you something."
>
> We hurried past to the northwest corner. There the major stopt and said:
>
> "It occurred to the staff some time ago that this refuse could be turned to account. An expert was called in for consultation. He then made certain borings and certain analytical experiments, whereupon he constructed a caisson, planted it deep down in the pit, and then ran a pipe from it to our camp kitchen. We now cook with the gas. It works fine."
>
> To-day I have visited the great army salvage plant at C——. Another amiable major was my guide.
>
> "I'll first take you to the boiler-room," he said. He opened a door, and down under the steam-boiler I saw territorials in uniform feed the fire with a mixture of shavings and shoe-bottoms.
>
> "This is the refuse from our carpenter-shop, and the soles of shoes that can no longer be repaired," said the major. "The uppers we make into boot-laces. This mixture makes excellent heat. We never have to import any coal from England. The engine runs a dynamo, which gives us our light and power."

Gangs of Chinese, Egyptians, Kafirs, and Kurds are employed to sort out the battle-field waste and then load it on railroad-cars. Dressing-stations, hospital-camps, reserve depots, and training-grounds are also combed for waste material. The major called the correspondent's attention to a yard full of tin cans, oil-cans, ammunition-kegs, shell splinters, empty cartridges, and crushed steel helmets. All this goes to the smelter. The writer continues:

> Alongside the pile a steam-roller was puffing to and fro. Like a juggernaut it was flattening out the bulky tin cans.
>
> "That works very well," said the major. "At one time this pile was about ten times what it is now. The tin cans were so bulky we couldn't find freight-cars enough to hold them. Now we run the steam-roller over them first.
>
> A gang of German prisoners was at work shoveling the flattened cans into a freight-car on a siding. Before they are thrown into the smelter, the lead, the block tin, and other by-products are melted off and carefully used.
>
> The rags were the flotsam and jetsam of the battle-field—caps, coats, stockings, underwear, knapsacks, straps, buckles, etc., such things as men leave behind them when they go over the top or "go west." Equipment doesn't then matter. But later on khaki rags bring real money and are made into new uniforms. It is a rotation of raw material.
>
> From the ragpicker's lane we stumbled into the carpenter's shop, where packing-cases from the United States, whether they have contained heavy guns from Pittsburg or hobnailed shoes from Boston, are made into portable barracks, tent-floors, slats for trench flooring, smaller packing-cases, and at last the smallest strips are sawed into tent-pegs. The waste is then shoveled into the boiler-pit, mixed with the shoe-bottoms, and fed into the furnace.

When used as toasting-forks bayonets are apt to lose their temper. In this case they are sent back to England for retempering, but if it is merely a matter of sharpening they are attended to in the armory and sent back to the front. The bicycle shop overhauls and repairs an average of five hundred machines a month, and the salvage does not end here, for the writer says:

> In another shop I saw the mess-tins picked up on the battle-field, cleaned with potash, handles resoldered, and the cups recoated with block-tin. A whole building was used to repair saddles and harness. Here new pack-saddles were made out of old riding-saddles. It has been found that to transport ammunition, water, and food to the men that are fighting on newly gained territory, pack-saddles are the best. The ground is too rough, too full of shell-holes for any other vehicles. There is where the motor transport fails and the method used 5,000 years ago is resorted to.
>
> Another building is required to repair the shoes of the British Army. French women are employed to wash them, whereupon a jury of expert workmen decide whether they are worth repairing. If not, the tops are cut off and made into laces, while the bottoms are carted into the furnace under the boiler. Both men and women work on the repairing, and some of the soles are nailed on by machines automatically. After that hobnails are driven in and the shoes soaked in whale-liver oil, which makes them water-proof. On an average 30,000 pairs of shoes are received each week, of which about 25,000 are sent back repaired.
>
> There are, of course, certain repairs that can be done only in England, where the goods originally came from. Certain machine guns are very difficult to repair. The heavy artillery is not easy to make over, but whatever can be saved or made over is utilized, so as to reduce the demand for new material.



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THIN, featherlight—yet absolutely proof against cold and wind.

A wonderful boon to the Soldier, the Sailor, Aviator and Autoist.

The Eureka Vest is made of Japanese Paper Fibre, covered with O. D. Sateen, and lined with cambric. Can be worn *over or under the shirt.*

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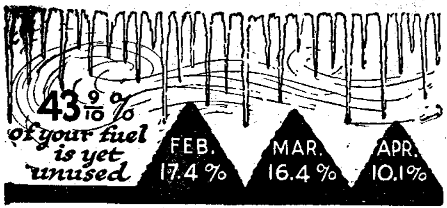

PREPARE FOR FEBRUARY

THE chill winds and low temperatures of February and March won't "freeze you out"—you'll save one-fifth to two-fifths of that precious fuel—you'll bar the soot, dirt and dampness of succeeding months, by equipping doors and windows now with Chamberlin Strip. *Guaranteed 10 years*—because only skilled mechanics from our factory branches are allowed to install it—but actually outlasts the building.

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GERMAN SALESMEN BARTER PRISONERS FOR ORDERS!

As far-sighted in commerce as in war, Germany is already manifesting an anxiety about her foreign trade when peace shall have come to the world. The lengths to which the Government is willing to go to aid her merchants to retain their foreign customers is illustrated by an incident described in *Le Cri de Paris*. A manufacturer in Switzerland who had been in the habit of purchasing many of his supplies in Germany before the war recently met at the establishment of one of his customers a German commercial traveler with whom he had been accustomed to trade. The man smilingly offered his wares, but, says *Le Cri*, he was met with a peremptory refusal, and asked in surprize:

"Is it because I am a German that you refuse to give me an order?"

"Certainly, for that and no other reason."

"Have you had reason to complain of the way I have executed your orders in the past? You have not, have you? Very well, then, if you are friendly to France, that is no reason why you should go against your own interests. You know very well that the goods you get of me will cost you at least twice as much if you buy them of French makers."

"I know that, but I do not care. I will make a sacrifice and so will my customers. I will not give you an order. It is of no use to pursue the subject."

The *Boche* traveler was not discouraged. "You are making a mistake," he remarked. "If you resume business with us I will give you something that no one in France can give you."

"Very likely, but I do not care about it."

"Let me finish what I was going to say. You have no doubt relatives who are French soldiers?"

"Certainly, and that is an additional reason. . . . . . . "

"Listen to me," said the *Boche*, interrupting him. "There is, perhaps, one who has the misfortune to be a prisoner in our country. Give me only a fourth of your usual order, tell me the name of the prisoner, one, no more, and I swear to you that I will secure his release as permanently disabled."

"I am curious to know if that is so."

"Try it and see."

Wishing to ascertain whether or not the German was only bluffing, the manufacturer gave the order so ardently desired, and furnished the traveler with the name and address of one of his nephews who was a prisoner in Prussia. A week later the nephew arrived in Switzerland, astounded at having recovered his liberty. Altho he was as well as a French prisoner could possibly be after having been a captive in "Bocheland," he had been sent off one morning at a minute's notice with a number of prisoners who were totally disabled.

Uncensored Imagination.—"I do wish they'd break loose and stop all this censoring," exclaimed that dear old lady, Grannie Rilem.

"Haven't you enough to worry about?"

"Too much. The trouble with an active but uninstructed mentality is that it can think up more hard luck in a week than could happen in five years."—*Washington Star.*

SPICE OF LIFE

Test for the Cheerful Man.—The latest kind of war-soup with which we have had anything to do personally is made of one potato, one onion, one pinch of salt, and a vast volume of water, but under such circumstances a man who tries to be pleasant and cheerful around the house can always say: "Well, this is good and hot!"—*Ohio State Journal.*

Evolution of the Hip Pocket

Used to be
In the virile days
That we carried
Our pistols
In our hip pickets,
And then that custom
Went out of vogue
And we carried our licker
In our hip pockets.
I am in favor
Of abolishing the hip pocket
Before we begin
To carry our tatting in them.
—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Declined the Luna Route.—As we have often had occasion to observe, *The Congressional Record* is anything but light reading. Once in a while, however, one meets with something in it which must have caused the sternest visage among our Representatives to relax a little; for instance, the story told by Mr. Stevenson, "the gentleman from South Carolina," while speaking in favor of a bill to increase the salary of mail-carriers, many of whom were reported to be resigning their positions on account of the high cost of living and inability to pay expenses out of the compensation received. A negro was standing an examination for the position of rural free-delivery carrier. Among other questions written for him to answer was the poser:

"What is the distance between the earth and the moon?" His prompt but indignant reply was: "See heah! If you's a-going to put me on dat route, I quit right now."—*The Ave Maria.*

Edison-Trained Bullets.—Two negroes were walking along Ninth Avenue discussing the wonderful inventions brought about by the war.

"Yes, sah," one said, "an' a friend of mine who knows all about it says dis heah man Edison has done gone and invented a magnetized bullet dat can't miss a German, kase ef dere's one in a hundred yards de bullet is drawn right smack against his steel helmet. Yes, sah, an' he's done invented another one with a return attachment. Whenever dat bullet don't hit nothin' it comes right straight back to de American lines."

"Dat's what I call inventin'," exclaimed the other. "But, say, how about dem comin' back bullets? What do dey do to keep 'em from hittin' ouah men?"

"Well, mah frien' didn't tell me about it, but ef Mr. Edison made 'em you can bet youah life he's got 'em trained. You don't 'spose he'd let 'em kill any Americans, do you? No, sah. He's got 'em fixt so's dey jes' ease back down aroun' de gunner's feet an' say: 'Dey's all dead in dat trench, boss. Send me to a live place where I's got a chance to do somethin'.'"—*New York Herald.*

Well Trained.—Boreleigh—"Nice dog. Have you taught him any new tricks since I was here last?"

Miss Smart—"Oh, yes, if you just whistle he'll fetch your hat."—*Boston Transcript.*

More "Schrecklichkeit."—London, January 6.—By incessant raids all along the West front the Germans are trying to enable themselves to launch the much-advertised "supreme toeOoiv¾tuba."—*News Item in the New York Commercial.*

Plenty of Credit.—Mr. Butterworth, the grocer, was looking over the credit sales-slips one day. Suddenly he called to the new clerk:

"Did you give George Callahan credit?"

"Sure," said the clerk. "I—"

"Didn't I tell you to get a report on any and every man asking for credit?"

"Why, I did," retorted the clerk, who was an earnest young fellow. "I did get a report. The agency said he owed money to every grocer in town, and, of course, if his credit was that good I knew that you would like to have him open an account here!"—*Rehoboth Herald.*

A New Song of Hate

My Tuesdays are meatless,
My Wednesdays are wheatless,
I'm getting more eatless
Each day.

My home it is heatless.
My bed it is sheetless,
They're all sent to the
Y. M. C. A.

The bar-rooms are treatless,
My coffee is sweetless,
Each day I get poorer
And wiser.

My stockings are feetless,
My trousers are seatless,
By gosh—but I do hate
The Kaiser!
—*Asheville Citizen.*

Answer Pleased Grant.—Dr. James Thorington had a "Panama dinner" for some of his *confrères* who shared the exciting life on the Isthmus in the early '80's, and he told this story of how his father, that doughty Civil-War veteran, Colonel Thorington, obtained the post of consul at Colon:

Grant was the first President to install civil-service regulations governing appointments to Federal office.

Colonel Thorington for once in his life turned pale when he went to Washington, and this question faced him on his examination-paper:

"How many soldiers did England send to the Colonies during the Revolutionary War?"

He gazed at the paper and the paper gazed at him for many precious minutes. Then in desperation the colonel wrote:

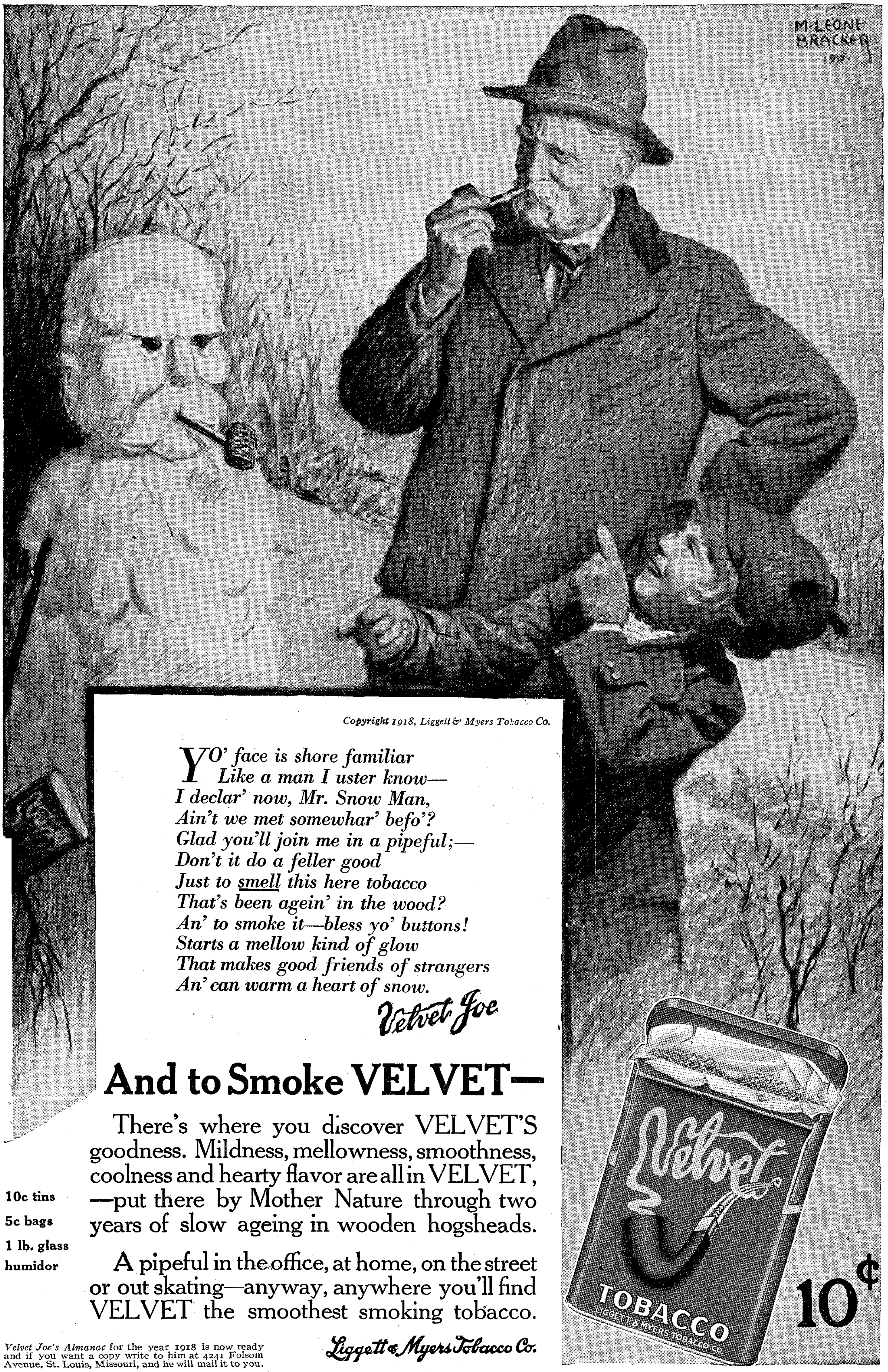
"A d——d sight more than ever went back!"

He trudged home to his hotel muttering to himself: "Oh, well, it's all off now!"

Some time later an orderly knocked at his door. "Colonel Thorington, the President would like to see you, sir."

He went to the White House, feeling "shaky."

The President, smiling broadly, wrung his hand, "Colonel, you're a man after my own heart," he cried. "Here are seven consulates. Which will you have?"
—*New York Tribune.*



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YO' face is shore familiar
Like a man I uster know—
I declar' now, Mr. Snow Man,
Ain't we met somewhar' befo'?
Glad you'll join me in a pipeful;—
Don't it do a feller good
Just to smell this here tobacco
That's been agein' in the wood?
An' to smoke it—bless yo' buttons!
Starts a mellow kind of glow
That makes good friends of strangers
An' can warm a heart of snow.

Velvet Joe

And to Smoke VELVET—

There's where you discover VELVET'S goodness. Mildness, mellowness, smoothness, coolness and hearty flavor are all in VELVET,—put there by Mother Nature through two years of slow ageing in wooden hogsheads.

A pipeful in the office, at home, on the street or out skating—anyway, anywhere you'll find VELVET the smoothest smoking tobacco.

10c tins
5c bags
1 lb. glass humidor

10¢

Velvet Joe's Almanac for the year 1918 is now ready and if you want a copy write to him at 4241 Folsom Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, and he will mail it to you.

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S FUTURE

(*Continued from page 15.*)

own destiny, because it will be a physical impossibility for the nine million Germans in Austria to impose their will upon twenty-seven million Slavs who insist upon independence."

The impossibility of Austria's continued existence is also the theme of the Pittsburg *Hrvatski Glasnik:*

"It is impossible to hold together this conglomerate nation in the future, for every single nationality has its own national and racial aspirations. The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy for the peace of the world has to be divided into independent nations, either at the close of this war or at the close of another great war which is bound to come if this one is not made decisive."

This Croatian paper is very apprehensive that Italy is going to get too large a share of the Adriatic coast. It says: "Italy has no just claim on the eastern shores of the Adriatic. . . . It means a new war in the near future if Italy manages to gain possession of Gorizia, Istria, and Dalmatia, which she is not claiming."

Turning north to Bohemia, we find the official organ of the Czech National Alliance of America welcoming the war with Austria. This paper, the Chicago *Bohemian Review*, writes:

"We who were brought up in Austria and know the Bourbons of Vienna, who never change and never learn anything, we who know the pig-headedness and the overwhelming conceit of the big generals and of the Magyar oligarchs—the real rulers of the Empire—we could not share the President's evident hope that Austria-Hungary might even yet break away from Germany. Now we rejoice that the last chance of the present rulers to save their power is gone. The Government of Austria-Hungary is now our enemy, and America will negotiate only with the representatives of the peoples of this Empire."

Under the oppression of Austria, where all political association of the Czechs was forbidden, the Bohemians formed the habit of conducting their national and political business in gymnastic unions which they called *Sokols*. This habit has clung to the Bohemians even in this country, and one of the most important of the Bohemian organs in America is the Chicago *Sokol Americký*, the official paper of the National Gymnastic Union of Sokols. Dr. J. Rudiš-Jičinský, its editor, is of the opinion that the freedom of the subject races in the Dual Empire will have to be imposed from without as one of the terms of peace. He writes:

"The severance of any territory from Austria has to be decided at the green table of the peace conference, where all changes and expressions of the desire of the inhabitants of these states will receive justice, and where, by mutual agreement—the real foundation of democracy—the liberty of all the peoples of the world will be finally secured. . . . The promises of all the Allies together to help our cause, to help the Czechs and Slovaks to take their place among the free and independent nations of Europe, will remain promises only if not secured by proper representation at the coming forum of peace."

The Chicago Bohemian daily, the *Svornost*, thinks that the utter destruction of the Dual Monarchy is the only way to bring about the possibility express in the President's words where he said, "We only desire to see that their affairs are left in their own hands in all matters great or small." The *Svornost* thus interprets:

"If the Bohemians, Poles, Slovaks, Croatians, Servians, Slovenes, Roumanians, Ruthenians, Italians, and all the other nations of Austria-Hungary are delivered from the domination of an autocracy and 'their affairs are left in their own hands,' these diverse nationalities will have no cause for complaint. They will exult in being free to determine their own form of government, and it would not be wise or politic for the United States to attempt any form of paternalism."

This is the view-point of the New York *Listy*, the Chicago *Denni Hlasatel*, and the Pittsburg *Národné Noviny*. The Omaha *Denni Pokrok* pledges the whole-hearted support of every Bohemian to the Allied cause. It says: "We pledge and assure the President our whole-hearted and unqualified cooperation, hoping that he will find no one through whose veins Czech blood courses who is not ready and willing to give his utmost—ay, even his life, in this righteous war against our common enemy." The *New Yorksky Dennik*, while it agrees with all its contemporaries regarding the future of the Dual Monarchy in Europe, is much mor concerned about the present of the Bohe mians in America, and protests that th Bohemians are and should be treate essentially as Allies. It says:

"Are those of our compatriots who a in this country, many of them in t Army and the Navy as volunteers, to classed as enemies of America? Are t Czecho-Slovak newspapers to be p into the same category as the Germ and Magyar newspapers, whose editori were, until very recent times, full of sp and fire against the people and the Go ernment of the United States? Are to be classed with those who describe c President as a demigod, a czar, or wha not, except a gentleman. Are we real to be classed with traitors, spies, fir bugs, and hired murderers? It is almo beyond our comprehension and beyon all belief. . . . We appeal to the Govern ment of the United States not to class u with the Huns, for Huns we are nc and never shall be."

Turning now to the Hungarian papers representing the race which has bee dominant for so long in one-half of th Dual Monarchy, we find them almost without exception indorsing the President's principle of freedom for all the nationalities comprised within the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The New York *Amerika Magyar Nepszava* writes:

"It is evident that President Wilson is thoroughly familiar with the political and economical conditions of the Dual Monarchy. He believes—and we share this belief of our illustrious President—that time alone can bring about the independence of smaller nations comprised within the Austro-Hungarian Empire. A free Hungary means freedom to all races: Roumanians (who immigrated to Hungary centuries ago), Slovaks and Croatians alike. It will mean freedom for the whole people of every confession and of whatever tongue. In conclusion, I wish to say that the spirit of 1848, of Louis Kossuth, is not dead. Hungary fought bravely for independence and against Austrian tyranny in 1848, and will, no doubt, perhaps in the near future, again take up arms, if necessary, to disentangle itself from the unholy *mésalliance.* Every liberty-loving Magyar's heart beats faster at the mere thought of an independent Hungary. Hungary must be and will be a free nation."

Similarly the Chicago *Amerikai Figyelö* remarks:

"It is imperative that the Hungarians should rid themselves of German military and economic despotism, and this can only be brought about by an American victory. In Austria-Hungary as it now is it is impossible to give the intermixed nationalities separate autonomous governments. An American victory will mean a democratic victory, and in the democratized Austria and in the future autonomous Bohemia all the nationalities will be able to live happily, as well as in the democratized independent and Americanized Hungary that is to come."

Only one paper shows any trace of the old-time domineering spirit of the Magyar, and that is the Chicago *Otthon,* which seems to base its argument upon a misconception of what the President said. It says:

"The United States has had the nationalistic question of Hungary presented to it for the most part in an entirely false light. The situation in Hungary is quite different to that of Austria, the nationalistic conditions of which country are very frequently employed as an aid to the estimation of the state of affairs in Hungary. In Austria the Bohemians and Poles, in their struggle for independence, can refer to the greatness of their former national kingdoms, whereas the historical traditions of the peoples of Hungary derive from only one source, viz., the past history of the Hungarian national state. No single non-Magyar race living in Hungary can base any claim to a separate national existence on the right of first settlement, *as they all settled the country as welcome colonists during the rule of the Hungarian kings.*

"President Wilson by refusing to 'impair or rearrange the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (not Empire) has shown a clear perception for the historic rights of the Hungarian nation, acknowledging at the same time that the Magyar nation with its proverbial devotion to liberty, while jealous of its own freedom, has always respected the liberties of others."

Got the Calories Mixed.—WORRIED WAITER (laboring under the food-restrictions)—"Is your order, sir, a chop and sprouts, clause 5, section 2; or roast mutton, class 3, subsection 4, and group A?"—*London Opinion.*

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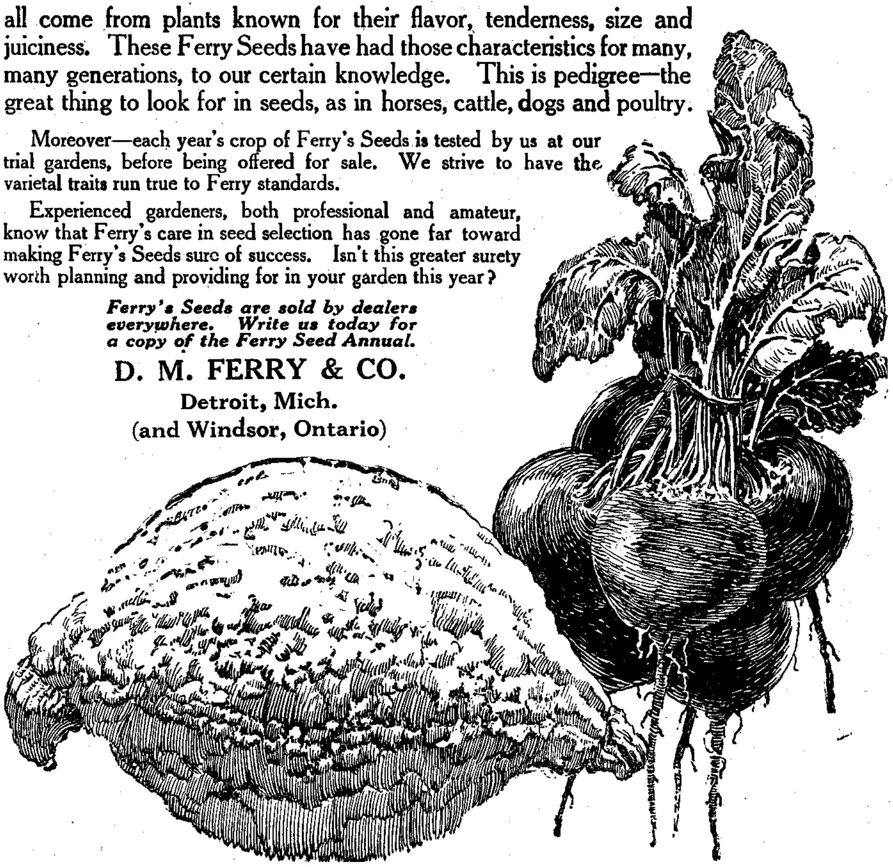


CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

OPERATIONS IN AMERICA

January 10.—Secretary of War Baker, before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, defends the administration of the War Department, declaring that 1,500,000 men are equipped to fight, and that no army of the same size was ever raised so quickly. He admits that 200,000 machine guns are needed and defends contractors.

Washington announces that secret service agents have discovered a new and extensive movement to reorganize German sabotage in the United States. Thirty Germans and some Scandinavians have been arrested in connection with the plot, which is believed to have been successfully frustrated.

Owing to losses by the sinking of ships and crop failures the United States is planning to release for export an additional 90,000,000 bushels of wheat to aid the Allies. The Food Administration will ask the people at home to cut their consumption to make up the amount, as this country's surplus has already been shipped.

January 11.—John Purroy Mitchel, former Mayor of New York City, is commissioned a major in the aviation section of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps.

President Wilson announces that he is entirely satisfied with the administration of the War Department and flatly opposes the creation of a new executive department for the handling of munitions and supplies.

January 13.—Walter Sporeman, a lieutenant in the German Navy, is arrested at Norfolk, Va., as a spy. He is believed to have landed in this country from the German *U*-boat 53, which touched at Newport in 1916. Sporeman is accused of having attempted to blow up the Government magazine at the aviation base at Hampton. Immediately following his arrest his brother, H. C. Sporeman, is taken into custody in Baltimore on a charge of violating the enemy alien regulations in regard to removal.

Only minor developments on the battle fronts are recorded in the weekly review of military operations made public at Washington.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

January 9.—Despite a heavy snow-storm that threatens to check operations all along the Italian line, Paris reports a spirited artillery battle on the banks of the Brenta, and a heavy bombardment along the Piave between Val Dobbladene and Montello.

January 11.—London dispatches announce that British airplanes on the Italian front bring down four hostile machines. Rome reports that the Austro-German forces are obliged to abandon trench sections on the Italian mountain front, suffering severe losses in their retreat.

January 13.—The Italian War Office statement reports active artillery-fighting. Headquarters in northern Italy states that Italian aviators drop two tons of explosives on extensive storehouses and encampments around an important railway terminus at Primolano constituting the enemy's lines of communication for troop supplies to the fighting front.

A dispatch from the French Army in Italy states that following the storming of the heights of Tomba, a fortnight ago, almost a mile of territory has been wrested from the Austrians.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

January 9.—A London dispatch states that the French in a raid penetrate the German defenses east of St. Mihiel for nearly a mile, demolishing the positions, destroying the shelters, and returning to their own lines with 178 prisoners and a number of captured machine guns.

Paris announces that despite the intense cold and unfavorable atmospheric conditions their aircraft during December put out of commission 76 German machines, 23 of which fell within the French lines, and 18 were destroyed over enemy territory. The French losses were 19 planes.

January 10.—London announces that Field-Marshal Haig reports successful raids on the German trenches at three different points southeast of Ypres.

January 15.—London states that as a result of the inquiry by Field-Marshal Haig, the General Staff, War-Cabinet, and the Government consider that the British higher army command had not been surprized by the German attack in the Cambrai region on November 30 and that all proper dispositions had been made to meet it.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

January 10.—London dispatches report that an official German statement announces that the Allies' losses on the German front in December amounted to nine captive balloons and 119 airplanes. The statement admits the loss of 82 German airplanes and two captive balloons.

January 11.—The Berlin *Tageblatt* in announcing that Germany depends upon her submarine warfare to bring about an early peace declares the *U*-boat toll to have averaged 821,000 tons monthly since February 1, 1917, and that "there is no doubt that the efforts that the Americans are making must be taken seriously." An expansion of the submarine warfare, which it is claimed "has completely upset the economic life of the Entente," is threatened.

January 13.—London dispatches state that according to Dutch and Swiss advices the conference of German military and political leaders in Berlin on Saturday, followed by a Crown council, agreed upon a program for the continuance of the war, and showed the complete dominance of the extremist military section.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

January 9.—Following is the British Admiralty report on *U*-boat activities during the past week: Arrivals, 2,085; sailings, 2,244. British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, including two previously, 18; under 1,600 tons, including one previously, 3. Fishing-vessels sunk, 4.

A London dispatch states that the British hospital steamship *Rewa*, with wounded from Gibraltar, is sunk in the British Channel off Swansea. The torpedo passed directly through the big red cross on the ship's side. Three members of the crew are missing. The wounded soldiers are safely landed at Swansea after suffering from exposure.

January 12.—London reports the loss of the British destroyer *Racoon*, which struck on the rocks off the Irish coast on Wednesday. The normal complement of men on board was 105 and all were lost.

ALLIES' WAR-AIMS

January 11.—The full text of President Wilson's address to Congress reaches Paris, and the French press describe it as "one of the greatest state papers ever penned by the head of a nation." Commenting on the message in London, British Minister of Munitions Churchill pleads for the prompt sending of American troops, stating that the "great issues of the war can only be satisfactorily resolved by vehement and effective action of the United States as a factor in the conflict." A dispatch from Berlin to Copenhagen states that Chancellor von Hertling will address the Reichstag in reply to the war-aims of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson.

January 12.—Paris dispatches announce that the Chamber of Deputies places the stamp of approval on the war-aims of the Allies as stated by Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson by indorsing, by a vote of 395 to 145, Foreign Minister Pichon's declaration of the French foreign policy, which is in full accord with the positions of England and America.

January 13.—Rome dispatches state that the Pope has exprest confidentially to an Entente envoy his unqualified approval of the Allies' peace terms.

January 15.—A Paris dispatch states that Arthur H. Frazier, Second Secretary of the American Embassy, has been designated by the State Department to attend the meeting of the Supreme War-Council soon to be held at Versailles.

GERMAN-RUSSIAN PEACE MOVES

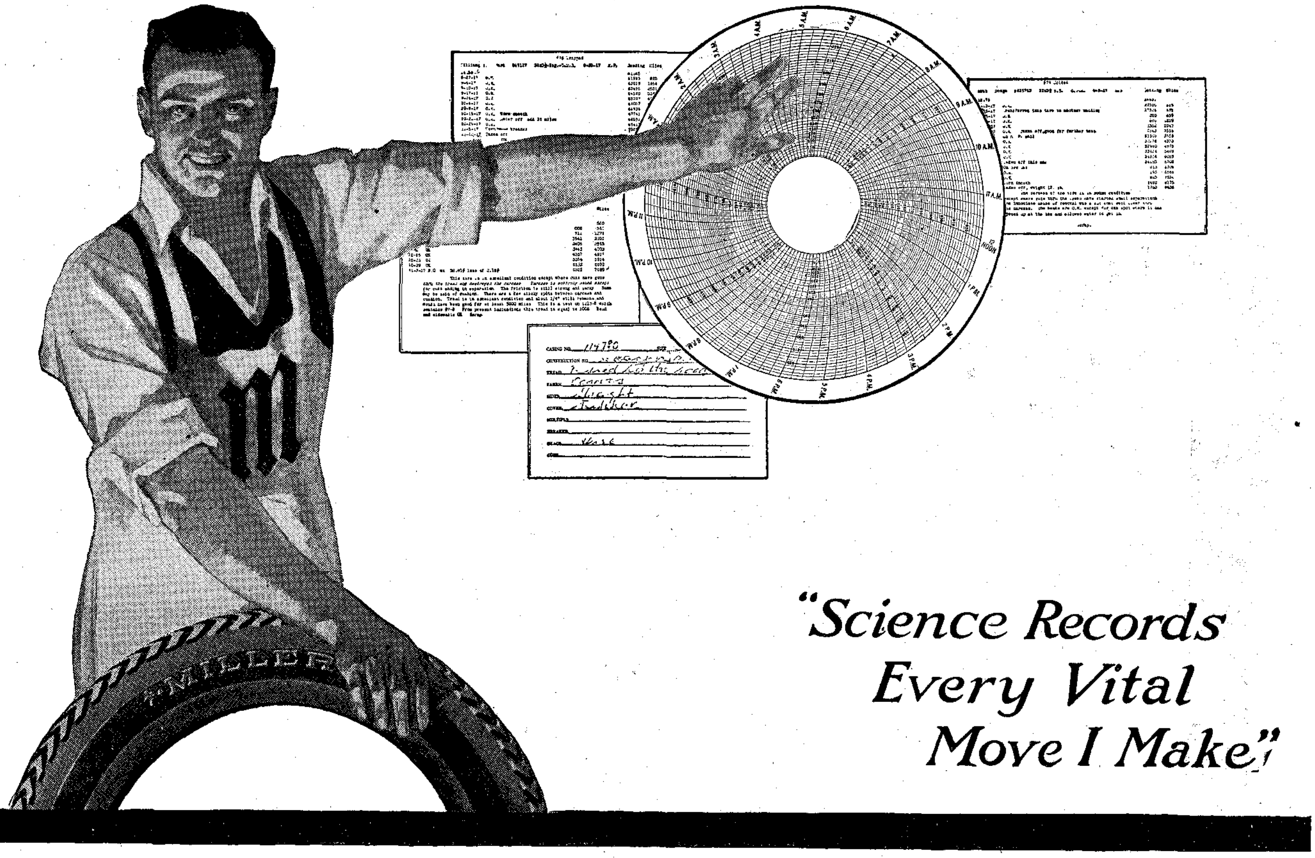
January 9.—As the Russian delegates are on their way to renew the peace negotiations with the Germans the Russian troops in the trenches urge Foreign Minister Trotzky not to make a "dishonorable peace." Trotzky replied: "We did not overthrow the Czar to bow to German imperialism."

January 10.—An Amsterdam dispatch to London states that the Russian peace delegation has renewed its negotiations with Germany at Brest-Litovsk, notwithstanding Foreign Minister Trotzky's insistence on the removal of the Conference to Stockholm, and his threat that if his request were not acceded to Germany would feel the weight of the arms of Russia and hear the voice of the democracies of the Central Powers. A Petrograd dispatch states that the Germans have suggested that Sweden act as go-between with Great Britain, France, and Italy. It is reported in Bern, Switzerland, that a separate peace has been signed by Russia and Bulgaria. Separate peace proposals by Turkey are said to have been rejected by the Bolshevik Government.

January 11.—London dispatches state that the Germans have withdrawn their general peace terms, made public at the Brest-Litovsk conference on Christmas, and announce that because of their non-acceptance by all of the enemy Powers they have become "null and void." No course is now open, it is declared, but a separate peace with Russia, but the proposed transfer of the negotiations to Stockholm is flatly rejected. Leon Trotzky, head of the Bolshevik delegates, requests an adjournment in order to prepare a reply.

DOMESTIC

January 9.—National Fuel Administrator Garfield refuses the request of Mayor Hylan, of New York City, to abolish the priority order giving Boston and New England 500 cars of coal a day. He, however, appoints J. W. Searles his representative in New York with authority to divert coal from New



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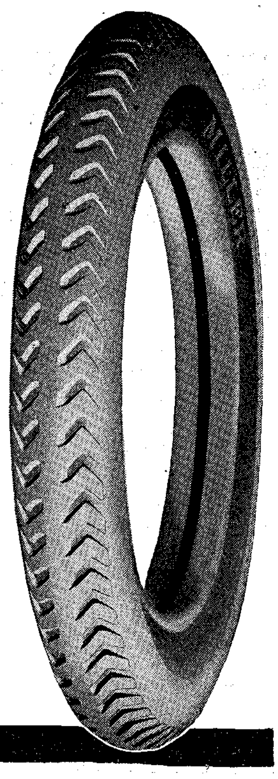

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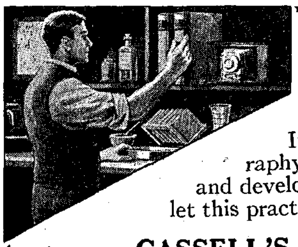

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England if, in his opinion, it be necessary to relieve New York.

With only eight dissenting votes both houses of the Mississippi Legislature yesterday ratified the proposed prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution.

January 10.—By just the necessary two-thirds majority—274 to 136—the House votes to submit to the various States the Susan B. Anthony Woman Suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The result was hailed with cheers by many women in the galleries. The Senate has yet to act. The result in the House was due to Republican support. London reports that the House of Lords votes 134 to 69 against Lord Loreburn's proposed amendment excluding women from suffrage.

January 11.—Four military policemen and a banker are killed by robbers wearing soldiers' uniforms who loot the bank at the Army Cantonment at Camp Funston, Kansas.

Brand Whitlock, former United States minister to Belgium, and Hamlin Garland are elected to seats among the fifty "immortals" in the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Fuel Administrator Garfield announces that the shortage of 38,000,000 tons of coal will be felt most severely during the next sixty days, and even plants making munitions and war-supplies may have to curtail their consumption of fuel. Every one is requested to economize in the use of coal.

January 12.—Capt. Lewis R. Whisler, identified as the man who robbed the bank at Camp Funston, Kansas, and killed four men, shoots himself. A letter to a woman states that he had contemplated suicide for some time, but had had no reason before.

Washington dispatches state that as a means of relieving the coal-famine in the East some industries may be asked to close down three days in the week. The crippling of the railroads by a blizzard in the West and the ice in New York Harbor have accentuated the coal-famine in the East.

Traffic in Western and Central States is paralyzed by a blizzard. All trains out of Chicago are annulled and snow blocks the streets. The zero weather covers a wide area, the thermometer reaching 37 degrees below at O'Neill, Neb., while Chicago, St. Louis, and Detroit register from 14 to 19 below. Gulf ports suffer from the cold wave and much damage will be caused to winter truck and fruit crops. Snow fell in New Orleans, and Florida experienced freezing weather.

January 13.—Ninety executives, representing 177 railroads, meet in secret conference in New York and take the first steps in connection with the future management of the roads.

Dispatches from Memphis state that the South is suffering from the worst blizzard and cold wave in its history. The mercury at Memphis was 8 degrees below zero and at New Orleans only 11 above. Twenty-nine persons in six States in the South are reported to have died as a result of the cold.

January 14.—The conference of railroad presidents in New York City adopts a resolution calling on Congress to amend the Sims Bill so that the railroads will be returned to their owners within a year after the end of the war.

Both houses of the Kentucky General Assembly ratify the proposed prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution.

January 15.—With the approval of the President, Secretary of Labor Wilson creates a National War-Labor Board to act as an advisory council. John Lind, former Governor of Minnesota, is chairman. The women of the nation are represented by Agnes Nestor, president of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League.

FOREIGN

January 10.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Manchester (England) *Guardian* states that the Russian Government proposes to repudiate many of the loans and bonds held by foreign subjects at home or abroad.

A dispatch from Petrograd states that France has appointed General Tabouille representative of France to Ukraine, thus recognizing the independence of the new republic.

January 13.—A Paris dispatch states that former Premier Caillaux is arrested, charged with treason on orders from Premier Clemenceau. There are rumors of further arrests, and the newspapers say that a great political battle is on, and that the Dreyfus case will be nothing compared with the tragedy now begun.

"OBJECTORS" IN 1776—There were conscientious and other kinds of objectors way back in 1776, as shown by the records of Harford, Md., discovered by War Department officials in perfecting title to the new proving-grounds. In a document under that date appear the names of fifteen citizens who for various reasons refused to sign a declaration of independence which is said to have been among the first moves in that direction by the Colonists. Thomas Gilbert was quite frank, stating that "he don't sign by reason that he don't choose." Thomas West refused to indorse the movement "by reason that it is a mystery to him," while Philip Cummins contended that he "didn't understand the matter." Here are the reasons of the other twelve as printed in the New York *Times:*

> Benjamin Herbert, Jr., refuses to sign through religious principles.
>
> Richard T. Hargrove refuses to sign through religious principles.
>
> William Wilson, son of John, refuses to sign through religious principles.
>
> Benjamin Harboard refuses to sign through religious principles.
>
> Michael Boser don't sign by reason he signed before.
>
> John Ward don't sign by reason the Congress don't sign and by reason he thinks if the English gain the day then the Congress and the great people will turn the scale and say the commonalty of people forced them to stand in opposition to the English.
>
> John Clark don't sign by reason he can give.
>
> Ephraim Arnold don't sign for fear it would fetch him into a scrape.
>
> Isaac Penrose don't sign for reason he don't choose to fight for liberty and never will.
>
> Benjamin Fleetwood refuses to sign. He says he will go in a vessel, but will not fight by land.
>
> Samuel Gallion says if he should sign he may fetch on himself what he can not go through.
>
> Richard Spencer says he can not write nor read and shall not sign any paper.

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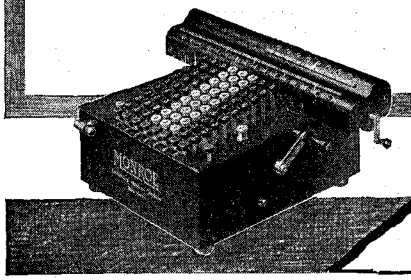

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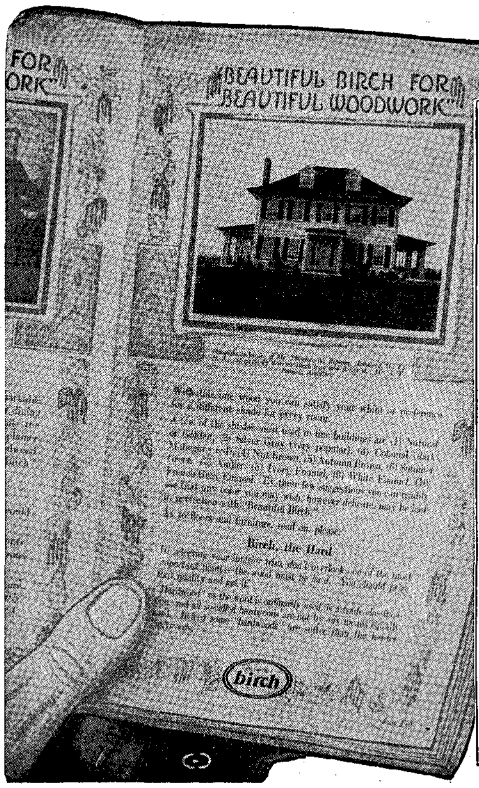

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WHAT THE WAR COST ALL THE POWERS TO DEC. 31, 1917

IN a statement prepared in the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York, the total cost of the European War to December 31, 1917, has been placed at $121,750,000,000. Several weeks ago this bank had issued a pamphlet entitled "The Cost of the War." For *The Journal of Commerce* the writer of the pamphlet made a revision, bringing the data down to the end of the year 1917. In this revision the expenditures for 1917 were figured at $1,000,000,000 a week. For the United States the daily cost had become $40,360,000. The burden for the individual was found to be greatest in Great Britain. Following is a table in which were presented the direct war-expenses of the several countries for each year since 1914, with the totals for four years and five months:

Direct Cost To—	1914, *Five Mos.	1915, Twelve Mos.	1916, Twelve Mos.	1917, Twelve Mos	Total Direct Cost to Date
United States	....	....	....	$6,700,000,000	$6,700,000,000
Great Britain	$900,000,000	$5,250,000,000	$7,600,000,000	12,500,000,000	26,250,000,000
France	1,600,000,000	4,600,000,000	6,600,000,000	6,800,000,000	19,600,000,000
Russia	1,300,000,000	4,400,000,000	5,600,000,000	6,400,000,000	17,700,000,000
Italy	....	650,000,000	2,300,000,000	2,900,000,000	5,850,000,000
Belgium, Servia, Roumania, and Portugal	600,000,000	1,500,000,000	1,650,000,000	1,750,000,000	5,500,000,000
Entente Allies	$4,400,000,000	$16,400,000,000	$23,750,000,000	$37,050,000,000	$81,600,000,000
Germany	$2,200,000,000	$5,400,000,000	$6,800,000,000	$9,350,000,000	$23,750,000,000
Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria	1,300,000,000	4,400,000,000	5,100,000,000	5,600,000,000	16,400,000,000
Central Allies	$3,500,000,000	$9,800,000,000	$11,900,000,000	$14,950,000,000	$40,150,000,000
Total, all	$7,900,000,000	$26,200,000,000	$35,650,000,000	$52,000,000,000	$121,750,000,000

*August 1 to December 31.

nations go on borrowing to pay those costs, and the figures of debt rise steadily beyond those which formerly were familiar." Further, as to the future, the writer says:

"An attempt to gage the direct cost of the war on an assumption that hostilities will continue to its fourth anniversary, August 1, 1918, doubtless will be received by the reader as worth making. Such an attempt yields a series of huge figures, all of which contribute to make up a total of more than $150,000,000,000. Should the war progress to August 1, 1918, its direct military cost to the nations will be as follows, basing estimates on the present daily rate of expenditure, which is augmented over the past by active entrance of the United States into the war:

	Daily Average	Total Military Cost
Three years, to Aug. 1, 1917	$90,000,000	$97,450,000,000
One year, to Aug. 1, 1918	159,000,000	58,150,000,000
Total, 4 years	$107,000,000	$155,600,000,000

"The above calculation means that there will have been laid out for military purposes, if the war does not end before next August, a sum greater than the developed wealth of any single nation of the world, other than the United States. It means that, for war, there has already been expended an amount three times as large as the total indebtedness of every nation in the world, as that indebtedness stood in 1914, four times as large as the deposits of all the banks of the United States, ten times as large as the value of all our agricultural products in a given year, twelve times as large as the value of our annual foreign trade, 1,000 times as large as the amount of the annual American gold output. It means that this war has already required a sum that would have extended the railway mileage of the United States to several times its present length, and that, besides, would have carried steamship lines to every corner of the earth, rebuilt the world's cities on rational, sanitary lines, provided schools and teachers for every child living, eliminated savagery, endowed science to the devotion of its efforts to improve the living conditions of all mankind.

"Instead of this, the money has been spent for organized destruction, and for every month over which hostilities continue to progress, five thousand millions more are added to the cost. This means that there is required of the world every month an amount of money double that expended during the entire Russo-Japanese War, which lasted eighteen months. It means that the Boer War is being concentrated into every eight days of this war. It means that the Franco-Prussian War is being fought over and over again, its entire cost being compressed each time into a space of three weeks. It means that our Civil War—hitherto the greatest conflict in world history—is being duplicated with

The writer of the article remarks that when one endeavors to compute for all nations the total cost of the war, "measuring in dollars the full economic destruction as well as the simple military expenditure," he finds he has undertaken an impossible task, since much of the loss is incalculable. In fact, the blow delivered to civilization "has no money measure." In the first place, the loss through the killing and maiming of men "can not rightly be stated in dollar values," while, as for an estimate of the destruction of railways, ships, factories, and all other elements of production and value, that would be impossible since different authorities "have arrived at widely varying amounts in the calculations they have made." Confining himself to strictly military expenditures, which can be calculated in money measure, the writer presents the above table and gives an approximation of the daily war-costs as they were incurred from the day of the war's beginning, August 1, 1914, to December 31, 1917:

	Daily Average	Total Military Cost
1914 (Aug. 1 to Dec. 31)	$52,700,000	$7,900,000,000
1915	71,800,000	26,200,000,000
1916	97,700,000	35,650,000,000
1917	142,000,000	52,000,000,000
Total	$97,000,000	$121,750,000,000

As to future costs, the writer says the increases will be determined "by the length of time over which hostilities are prolonged and by whatever extension of battle-lines may occur." The financing of battles must keep up with their cost, so that basically, the war "resolves itself more and more into an economic contest." While costs "continue to grow, embattled

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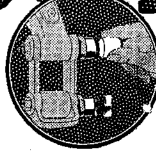

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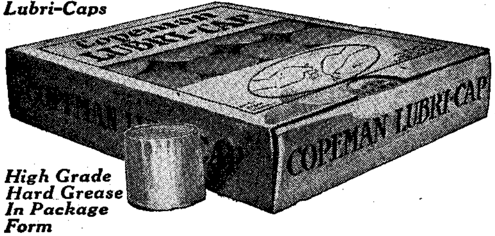

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"No other war in history, or combination of wars, can offer a parallel to the strain that now is imposed. Indeed, the sum of money expended since the middle of 1914 has been greater than the combined money expenditure for all other wars that occurred since the beginning of history. The combined direct cost of the world's six greatest military struggles in the 125 years preceding this war was $21,000,000,000. One of these raged through a period of twenty-one years. Another lasted four years. The twenty greatest wars in the century and a quarter preceding 1914 cost, directly, $25,000,000,000. That sum measures the cost of five months' fighting at the present rate of expenditures.

"Following is a table which shows the approximate cost of the world's most notable struggles of modern history, the amount given for the present war carrying the cost only to its third anniversary:

Napoleonic Wars, 1793–1815	$6,250,000,000
Crimean War, 1853–1856	1,700,000,000
American Cvil War, 1861–1865	8,000,000,000
Franco-Prussian War, 1870–1871	3,500,000,000
South African War, 1900–1902	1,250,000,000
Russo-Japanese War, 1904–1905	2,500,000,000
Great War, 1914–1917 (3 years)	97,450,000,000

"War originally was decided by the strength and prowess of the individual combatants. Now brains have succeeded muscle, and instead of very simple methods and instruments of destruction we have weapons that kill and maim men by thousands. Huge cannon that project monster shells, machine guns, bombs, tanks, grenades and poison gases; these are the present-day staples of war. Shells expended by the British and French artillery in single battles recently have been more than were expended in the two years of the Russo-Japanese War or the three years of the South-African War.

"As war's success has come to depend less and less on the soldier's muscle and more and more on the brain of the chemist and skill of the mechanic, its cost has increased to a point beyond the ability of the smaller nations to afford. Hence the stronger Powers have now to supply their allies with means to go on fighting. Advances or loans by the stronger Powers to the weaker allies and to neutrals have in three years extended well beyond $10,000,000,000. Great Britain has loaned more than $5,000,000,000, the United States $3,000,000,000, Germany, $2,500,000,000, France, $800,000,000. The responsibility falling upon the British nation in respect of loans is twice as heavy as that of any other belligerent, but the program outlined for the United States, if fulfilled, presently will make our loans equal those of Great Britain.

"War-costs up to August 1, 1917, of the four nations making advances to the weaker allies are given below. Figures of net costs appear in a column parallel to those of gross costs, and are based on war-credits actually voted, and in the case of Great Britain and France, on actual ascertained costs:

	Net War-Costs, Aug. 1, 1914 to Aug. 1, 1917	*Gross War-Costs, Aug. 1, 1914 to Aug. 1, 1917*
United States	$2,200,000,000	$3,500,000,000
Great Britain	20,750,000,000	25,800,000,000
France	16,600,000,000	17,400,000,000
Germany	19,600,000,000	22,100,000,000

"The present rate of war-expenditures by the United States, based on recent Administration statements, may be placed at a higher figure than that of any other nation engaged in the hostilities. Every day the direct military cost is $29,400,000, and, in addition, loans to our allies are at a rate that makes the total gross daily war-cost for the United States more than $40,000,000. Great Britain has a total daily war-cost of $39,000,000 gross. Germany is spending $30,000,000 a day, and France is spending $21,000,000.

"For these nations the figures include advances to allies. The United States has

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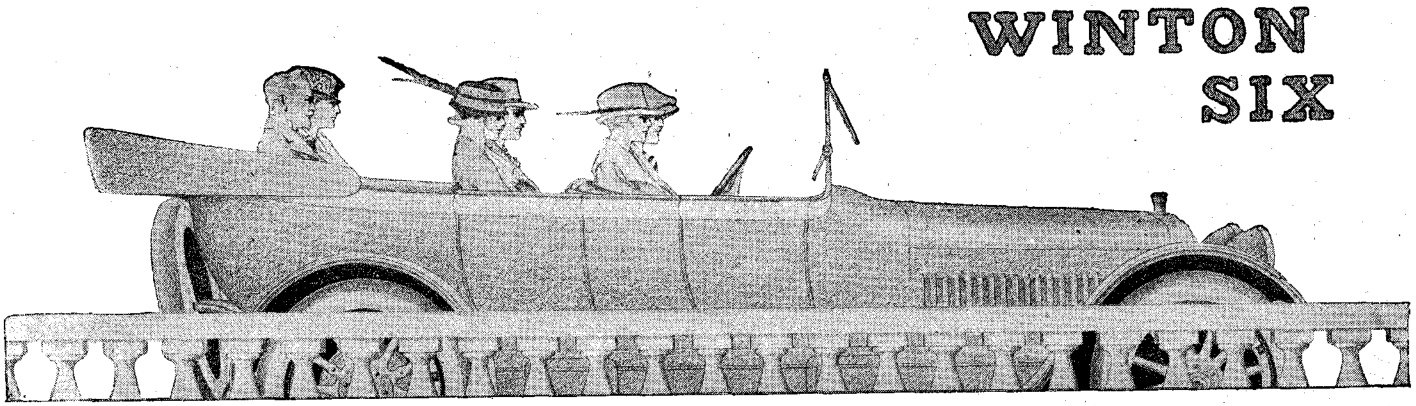

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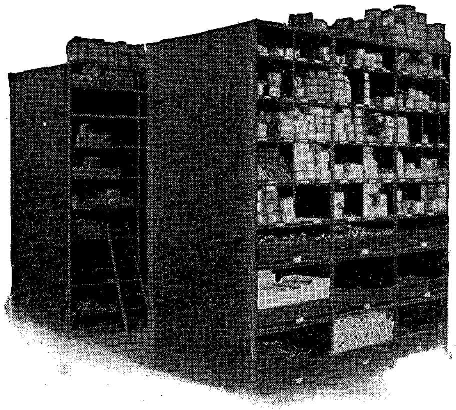

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"On a daily basis, the four nations are making current payments about as follows. Gross costs, it must be kept in mind, are direct military costs, plus foreign loans or advances:

	Present Daily Net War-Costs	*Present Daily Gross War-Costs*
United States..................	$29,400,000	$40,360,000
Great Britain..................	35,000,000	39,000,000
Germany..................	27,200,000	30,000,000
France..................	20,200,000	21,000,000

"Taking an approximation of the direct daily war-expenses of the different nations—disregarding advances made or received—a highly significant statistical record can be made. In the following table is given the present daily direct rate of war expenditure in each of the countries chiefly engaged:

	Population	*Direct Cost, Daily*
United States..................	104,000,000	$29,400,000
Great Britain..................	47,000,000	35,000,000
France..................	40,000,000	20,200,000
Russia..................	175,000,000	18,000,000
Italy..................	36,000,000	8,000,000
Belgium, Portugal, Roumania, Servia..................	26,000,000	5,000,000
Total, Allies..............	428,000,000	$115,600,000
Germany..................	68,000,000	$27,200,000
Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria..................	79,000,000	16,000,000
Central Powers..........	147,000,000	$43,200,000
Total, all..............	575,000,000	$158,800,000

"The cost of the war averages three dollars daily for each soldier enlisted. Total daily expenses of all the Allies are $115,000,000, as compared with $43,000,000 for the Central Powers, the ratio being 2½ to 1. The disparity is explained by the different conditions under which the embattled groups are fighting, by the need of the Allies to spend large sums in keeping their navies and mercantile fleets at sea, by the different system of pay in the armies, by manufacture and transportation. War's money is now largely expended in the laboratory, the foundry, and the machine shop, and, in the case of the Allies, an important part is expended in costly steamship and railway transportation.

"Pro-rated over the entire population, the direct daily cost of the war means much more to Great Britain than any other belligerent. France is second on the list, Germany third, the United States fourth, and Russia last. The war is costing Great Britain a shade more than 74 cents daily for each inhabitant. It is costing France 50 cents for each inhabitant. Germany 40 cents, the United States 28 cents.

"It is interesting to study the direct war-cost of the people of the various nations in relation to their normal income. Thus the following table has been prepared, to register the average income of the chief nations engaged in the war, together with an average of the war-bill, at the current rate of expenditure:

Per Capita in	*Present Daily War-Cost (Cents)*	*Daily Income per Capita (Cents)*	*Present Annual Cost*	*Annual Income per Capita*
United States......	28	105	$103.80	$385.00
Great Britain......	74	70	279.60	255.00
France............	50	51	180.00	187.00
Russia............	10	11	36.60	40.00
Italy..............	22	32	80.60	111.00
Entente Allies....	27	48	$100.50	$175.75
Germany..........	40	44	144.20	162.00
Austria-Hungary...	21	26	75.50	94.35
Central Allies....	31	39	$114.00	$140.50
Total, all......	29	45	$103.60	$166.30

"Having the largest average income, the workman of the United States can most readily meet his war-expense. Having the smallest average income, the workman of Russia has also much the smallest burden of war-expense. But the cost equals nearly the full amount of the average individual's calculated income in Russia, as against one-quarter of the average individual's income in the United States. In Great Britain the burden is heavier on the individual than in any of the other countries named. That country's war-cost is greater than the average income of the people. The other European nations are spending nearly all their normal income for war."

THE WORLD'S TOTAL TRADE LAST YEAR

According to *The Americas*, a periodical issued by the National City Bank of New York, international trade in 1917 shows a larger total than in any other year. This estimate is the result of "a careful review of all available figures of world-trade." It includes eleven months of actual figures for the United States and United Kingdom, ten months for Canada, and somewhat shorter periods for the other principal countries, covering, however, a sufficient proportion of the year to justify an estimate that "the total international trade of the year will be the largest in history." For the United States, the total foreign trade of the year has been approximately nine billion dollars against less than four billions in 1913. In Great Britain the total for eleven months was over seven billion dollars against five and three-quarter billion dollars in 1913. Canada's total for ten months ending with October was over two billion dollars against $88,000,000 in the same months of 1913. Japan's total for the nine months ending with September was $914,000,000 against $507,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1913. For France no official figures were available for 1917, tho the imports estimated by an examination of figures of exports from other countries to France were apparently about 50 per cent. more than in 1913. In the Central Powers no official figures were available. Their over-sea trade was cut off, but they imported very largely from adjacent neutral countries, and exchanges between the "Central Powers" had been very great. In the Allied countries a part of the trade, that conducted by or on behalf of the Government, was omitted from the official figures. The total trade of Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, the United States, Canada, and Japan in 1913 was a little more than eighteen billion dollars. Figures thus far reported for 1917 suggest that the total for 1917 "may approximate twenty-five billion dollars."

Neutral sections of the world "showed little change in their grand total of trade in 1917 as compared with 1913," tho there were marked changes in its characteristics. In South America imports were far below those of 1913, in which year the imports of that continent were the highest in its history. The imports of all South America in 1913 exceeded one billion dollars. For 1917 official reports indicated that the total imports would be little more than half that, tho the 1917 exports would "apparently exceed those of 1913 by about 25 per cent."

In Japan exports were double those of 1913, and imports showed an increase of about 50 per cent. In China the imports showed a decline, and while there was a good demand for silk at high prices, the best markets for her tea had been difficult of access. India showed a decline in imports and a slight reduction of exports, "due chiefly to lack of transportation." The great rubber plantations of Ceylon, the Malayan Peninsula, and the Dutch

East Indies showed large increases in production and sales. The sugar output of Java "was larger and at higher prices than formerly." Neutral countries in Europe showed "material increases in the value of their exports, but slight decreases in the value of their imports." Whatever they had to spare in food and manufacturing materials was "eagerly purchased by their neighbors, both the Central Powers and the Allies, at high prices." The writer gives a table of total imports and total exports of the principal countries to the latest available date in 1917, compared with corresponding months in 1913:

		Imports		*Exports*	
	Number of Months	*1917 Million Dollars*	*1913 Million Dollars*	*1917 Million Dollars*	*1913 Million Dollars*
Australia........	5	132.9	147.2	182.3	122.5
Argentina.......	6	88.8	203.6	300.5	285.3
Brazil...........	8	130.8	225.8	194.3	176.7
Canada.........	10	870.8	563.9	1,211.7	322.7
Egypt..........	7	83.1	75.5	114.1	74.7
France..........	8	*1,550.0	1,069.8	*375.0	863.6
India...........	7	289.3	340.6	439.4	469.9
Italy............	7	884.3	413.0	287.7	269.0
Japan...........	9	350.2	281.7	563.5	224.6
New Zealand....	8	67.3	*76.0	*77.4	54.0
Russia..........	6	438.4	289.7	57.1	289.7
South Africa.....	7	102.8	120.0	69.3	81.5
Spain...........	7	92.3	146.4	156.2	117.1
Switzerland......	3	114.1	84.4	103.7	60.3
United Kingdom.	11	4,778.9	3,395.0	2,275.7	2,345.2
United States....	11	2,725.0	1,608.5	5,639.0	2,251.8

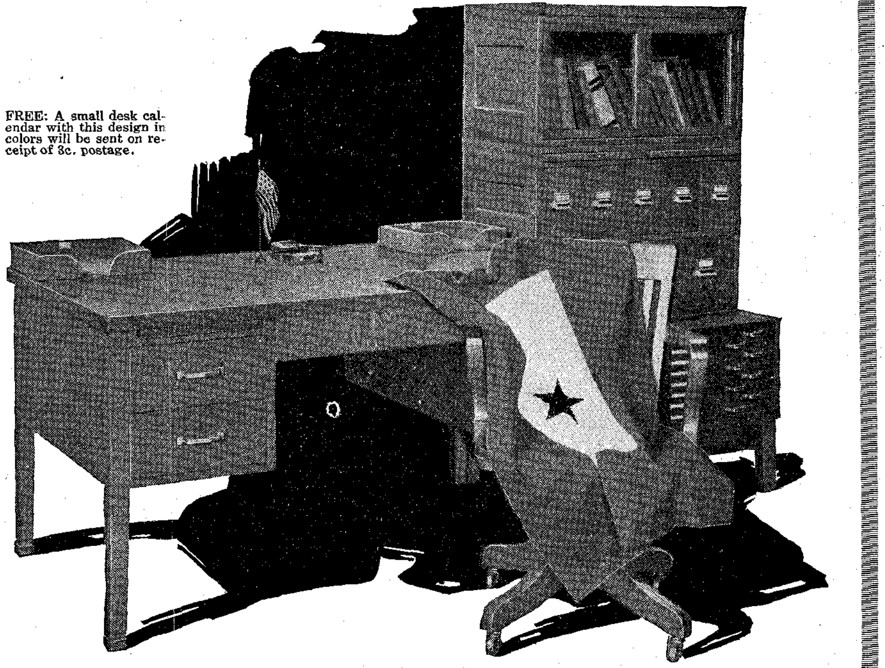
*Estimated.

LAST YEAR'S INCOME-TAX PAYMENTS

With the approach of the period during which Americans will be making up their income-tax statements, a revised table showing the distribution among the States of the amount raised last year is interesting. As printed in *The Journal of Commerce*, it appears that citizens of New York State paid $81,495,783 in individual income taxes and $46,566,952 corporation income taxes. The total tax paid by individuals and corporations in the whole country was $359,481,228, corporations paying $179,372,888 and individuals $180,108,340. New York easily led all other States. The payments by various States were as follows:

State	*Corporation Income Tax*	*Individual Income Tax*
Alabama....................	$887,906.92	$200,385.29
Alaska.....................	49,132.34	20,772.03
Arizona....................	637,993.92	200,330.73
Arkansas..................	306,310.84	179,413.47
California.................	6,147,289.14	3,870,314.24
olorado...................	1,789,597,94	1,060.075.91
onnecticut................	3,872,638.48	3,050,912.00
elaware..................	2,791,067.72	3,666,351.92
ist. of Columbia..........	579,311.46	1,816,133.33
lorida....................	327,655.04	305,879.91
eorgia....................	1,218,831.39	611,777.89
awaii.....................	909,818.58	363,880.70
aho.......................	217,479.58	176,711.97
inois.....................	14,359,537.16	11,739,952.41
diana.....................	2,261,049.58	1,233,845.52
wa........................	1,252,297.30	555,247.24
nsas......................	2,349,847.01	568,181.91
ntucky....................	1,252,485.55	393,271.63
uisiana...................	1,269,121.11	813,542.12
aine......................	815,750.20	377,375.05
aryland...................	1,401,954.27	1,947,336.47
ssachusetts...............	9,320,716.63	10,959,847.50
chigan....................	6,565,769.68	3,627,884.25
nnesota...................	4,618,464.76	1,814,431.33
ssissippi.................	246,829.38	197,456.70
ssouri....................	4,596,170.35	2,516,416.54
ntana.....................	776,719.99	298.627.47
braska....................	779,615.94	368,710.97
vada......................	75,423.06	15,425.53
w Hampshire...............	283,837.07	236,565.38
w Jersey..................	5,250,581.86	5,621,910.08
w Mexico..................	300,134,14	82,760.87
w York....................	46,566,951.90	81,495,783.31
rth Carolina..............	1,232,609.13	551,189.51
rth Dakota................	218,771.77	74,159.64
io........................	12,873,403.13	8,066,088.77
lahoma...................	2,231,436.18	4,428,842.32
egon......................	406,931.70	413,684.24
nnsylvania................	24,238,266.36	17,860,341.18
hode Island...............	1,339,290.50	1,860,676.67
uth Carolina..............	498,116.17	81,874.28
outh Dakota...............	182,248.15	49,164.33
ennessee..................	942,090.87	438,684.27
exas......................	2,611,153.93	2,781,779.69
tah.......................	1,148,676.94	181,344.05
ermont....................	184,547.33	369,879.07
rginia....................	1,837,125.64	621,507.06
Vashington................	1,187,702.79	855,286.77
West Virginia.............	1,460,908.97	460,138.63
Wisconsin.................	2,716,523.54	1,179,826.21
Wyoming...................	184,694.47	66,361.72
Total..................	$179,372,887.86	$180,108,340.10

Payments made on an income of less than $20,000 a year amounted to $155,-



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742,231, while the tax paid on incomes exceeding $2,000,000 a year was $16,146,856.

PRICES IN THE CIVIL-WAR PERIOD

The high cost of living during the Civil War has been used for half a century as a sort of standard for comparisons. Prices then, and especially in 1863, were beyond all previous experience. Poor people, and even people in moderate circumstances, often found them prohibitive. Strikes and mass-meetings were not uncommon. Parades were organized to demand lower prices and higher wages. Indeed, a writer in the New York *Times* declares that the social unrest "was far more serious than any we know to-day."

Prices rose steadily from 1861 to 1863. The level reached in the third year of the war was the high-water mark. The increase for the period varied from 60 to 75 per cent., and in some instances was 100. One of the chief sources of complaint was the cost of sugar, which rose to 12 or 15 cents a pound. One of the curiosities of the list was the price of butter, which for a long time hung around 80 cents a pound. Cotton sold at one time at $1 a yard. Other interesting facts are given by this writer:

"Saloons felt the pinch also in 1863. A meeting of saloon-owners was held in New York to consider the problem, and in the face of great public opposition the price of a drink of liquor was raised from 6 to 10c. The best hotels raised their rates to $2.50 and later to $3 a day, and charged extra for heat and light. The rate included a room and three meals a day. The barbers demanded 10 cents for shaving and 20 cents for a hair cut. Ice was considered a great luxury and was supplied at the rate of 50 cents a week for a supply of ten pounds a day.

"The average cost of foods, it is seen, was well below the prices of to-day. The explanation of the violent protests throughout the country will be found, however, in the comparatively low wages paid in the trades and professions. Banners borne in a parade in New York demanded a wage of $1.12 a day. The average rate for common labor rose as high as $1.25 for a day's work. Even the skilled workmen fared little better. The wages of blacksmiths rose from $1.75 to $2 a day, while the bricklayers in 1863 received $2 a day instead of $1.25, as at the beginning of the war. A skilled painter received $1.75 a day, joiners and ship-builders $2, quarrymen $1.12. Coachmen were paid $30 a month and waiters from $12 to $18 a month.

"The prices of food and clothing reached far greater heights in the South. In a diary kept by Mrs. Jefferson Davis it is recorded that in 1862, in Richmond, mutton sold for 37 cents a pound, potatoes for $6 a bushel, tea for $5 a pound, flour at $300 a barrel, and turkey brought $60. A pair of boots cost $25. Many of these prices were due to speculation in food. At one time beef sold for $6 a pound and flour for $1,000 a barrel.

"These extraordinary prices, however, were fictitious. It made all the difference in the world whether the bills were paid in gold or in Confederate money. At this time an Englishman wrote from Charleston that he had never lived so well and so cheaply. The regular hotel rates in paper money were $20 a day, but they cost the Englishman but 3s. a day. The bill was paid in gold."

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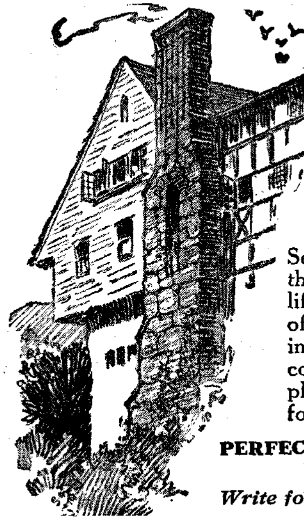

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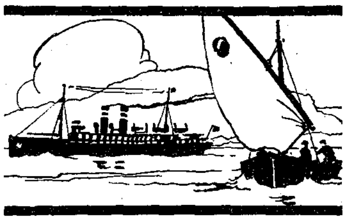

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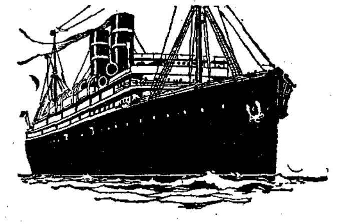

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"G. M. C.," Milwaukee, Wis.—Concerning your inquiry relative to the word *Chechako*, the LEXICOGRAPHER has to thank the Superintendent of the Tulalip Indian Agency, Washington, for the following: "There is nothing to warrant the assumption that the *Chechakos* are Indians of the Potawatomi tribe, even tho the chief Chechawkose is designated as a Potawatomi chief. The term *Chechako* is a common term throughout the Pacific Northwest for 'newcomer,' 'tenderfoot,' or 'greenhorn.' It is derived from the Chinook jargon formerly in common use. In this jargon, the word *chee* means 'new' and the word *chahco* or *chako* means 'to come.' The orthography varies. The term was often used by pioneers to indicate those who came later."

The LEXICOGRAPHER thanks "E. R. J.," of Seattle, "E. G. T.," of San Francisco, and several other correspondents, for like information.

"E. M. H.," San Francisco, Cal.—The term *lieutenant* is of French origin, from *lieu*, place, and *tenant*, holding, through the Latin *locum*, accusative of *locus*, place, and *tenens*, present participle of *tenere* to hold. It owes its origin to the practise of placing a substitute in the place of a principal, and it has been used in this sense from 1375. In Barbour's "Bruce" reference is made to the "luf-tenand off the King of Yngland" (1375), and in Trevisa's "Higden" (1387) Hubert, "Archbishop of Caunterbury," is described as "leeftenaunt of the Pope and of the Kyng of Engelond." The history of the pronunciation is given in Vizetelly's "Desk Book of 25,000 Words Frequently Mispronounced," p. 556. [First spelled *luftenand*, the word was so pronounced in England in 1375. The form *lieutenant*, which had been used sporadically from 1377 to 1604, became permanent in English in 1702, but while the pronunciation *lef-ten'ant* has prevailed in England, the other pronunciation *liu-ten'ant* has found favor in the United States as being in harmony with the orthography of the word.

"A. P. S.," Augusta, Kan.—(1) "Which is preferable and why?—'I should have liked to hear him speak,' or 'I should like to have heard him speak.' Please state the rule. (2) Is there authority for the use of the split infinitive?"

(1) The first is correct. The rule is "an infini-ive or a participle that refers to time coincident ith, or after, that of a verb in the predicate equires that the present infinitive or the par-ciple be used; as, He *would have found* it diffi-lt *to do* this." (2) There is. See Vizetelly's Essentials of English Speech and Literature," . 155–158, and you will find that the split finitive has a most respectable pedigree.

"G. D. H.," Montclair, N. J.—The use to ich you refer is standard English. See Matthew 44—"But I say unto you, Love your enemies, ss them that curse you, do good *to them* that te you, and *pray for them* which despitefully you." Also, Luke 6:28 "Bless them that rse you, and *pray for them* which despitefully you."

The noun or *pronoun following* a *preposition* called the object of the preposition. The position and its accompanying noun or pro-un, with or without modifying words, form what called a prepositional phrase. The preposi-n connects the object with some word that ually precedes it. A noun or pronoun used as e object of a verb or of a preposition is in the jective case (see Fernald's "English Grammar mplified," p. 22).

"E. K.," New York, N. Y.—"Is 'Do you have' nd 'did you have' correct? I hear it, I read it, nd yet I found in grammars for foreign students hat it is incorrect to use the auxiliary *to do* with nother auxiliary; as, 'Do you have a garden?' Have you got a garden?' Which is worse? What did you have for dinner?' I never hear eople say: 'What had you for dinner?' Kindly xplain."

Dr. Fernald in his "Working Grammar of the English Language" (p. 150) says: "Such forms as '*Do* you *have* any money?' 'I *did* not (*didn't*) *have* any' are common, but are feebler and less elegant than '*Have* you —?' 'I *had* none,' etc." "Have you *got* a garden?" is quite inadmissible.

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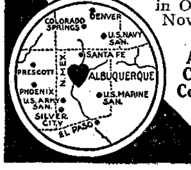

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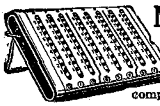

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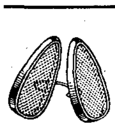

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